XIIIA

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL AND CIVIL JUSTICE

IN THE

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

(INCLUDING SIND),

For the Year 1892.

[Price—10 Annas.]

11

XIIIA

No. 1997 OF 1893.

FROM

C. H. JOPP, Esquire,
Registrar, High Court, Appellate Side,
Bombay;

To

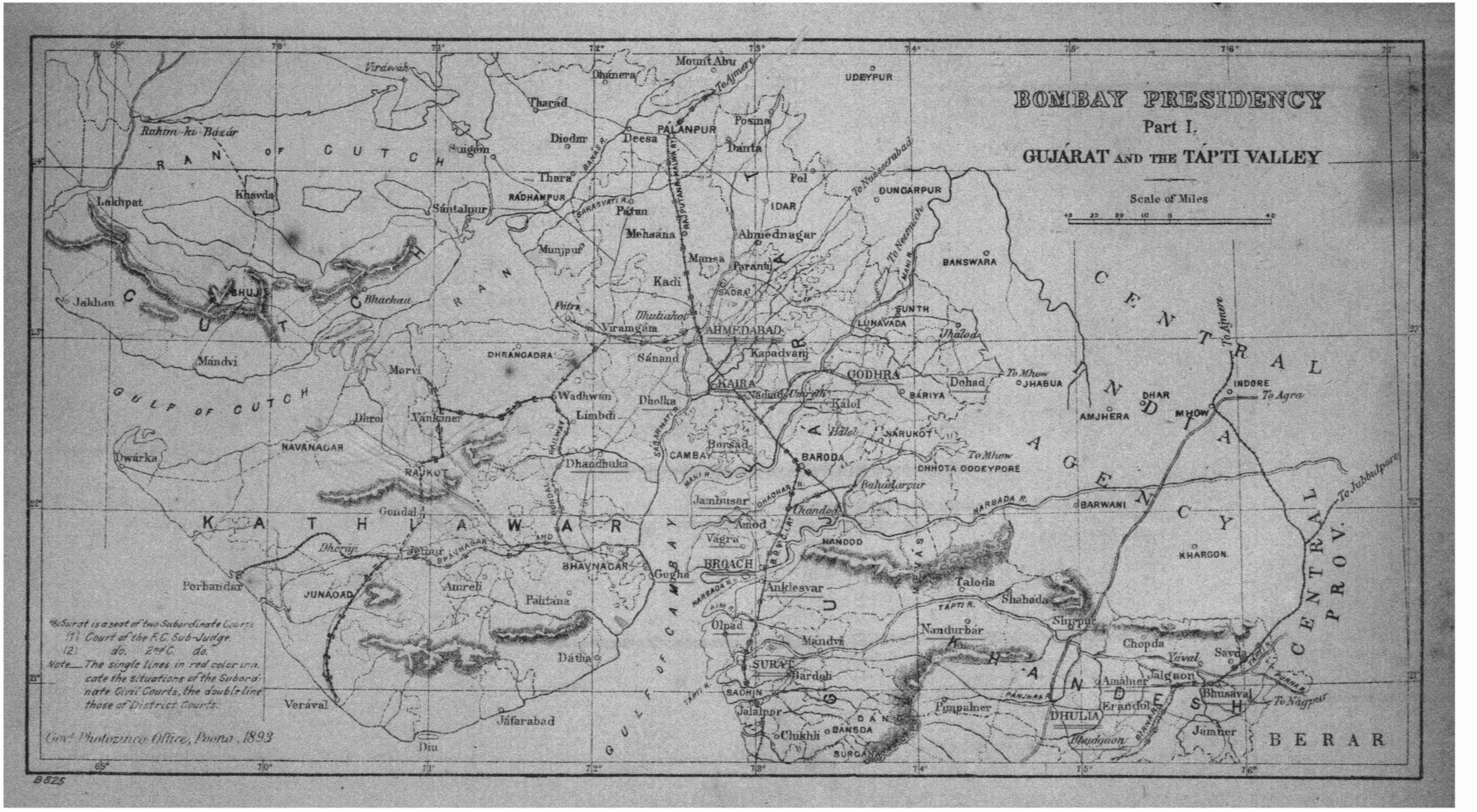
G. C. WHITWORTH, Esquire,
Acting Secretary to Government,
Judicial Department,
Bombay.

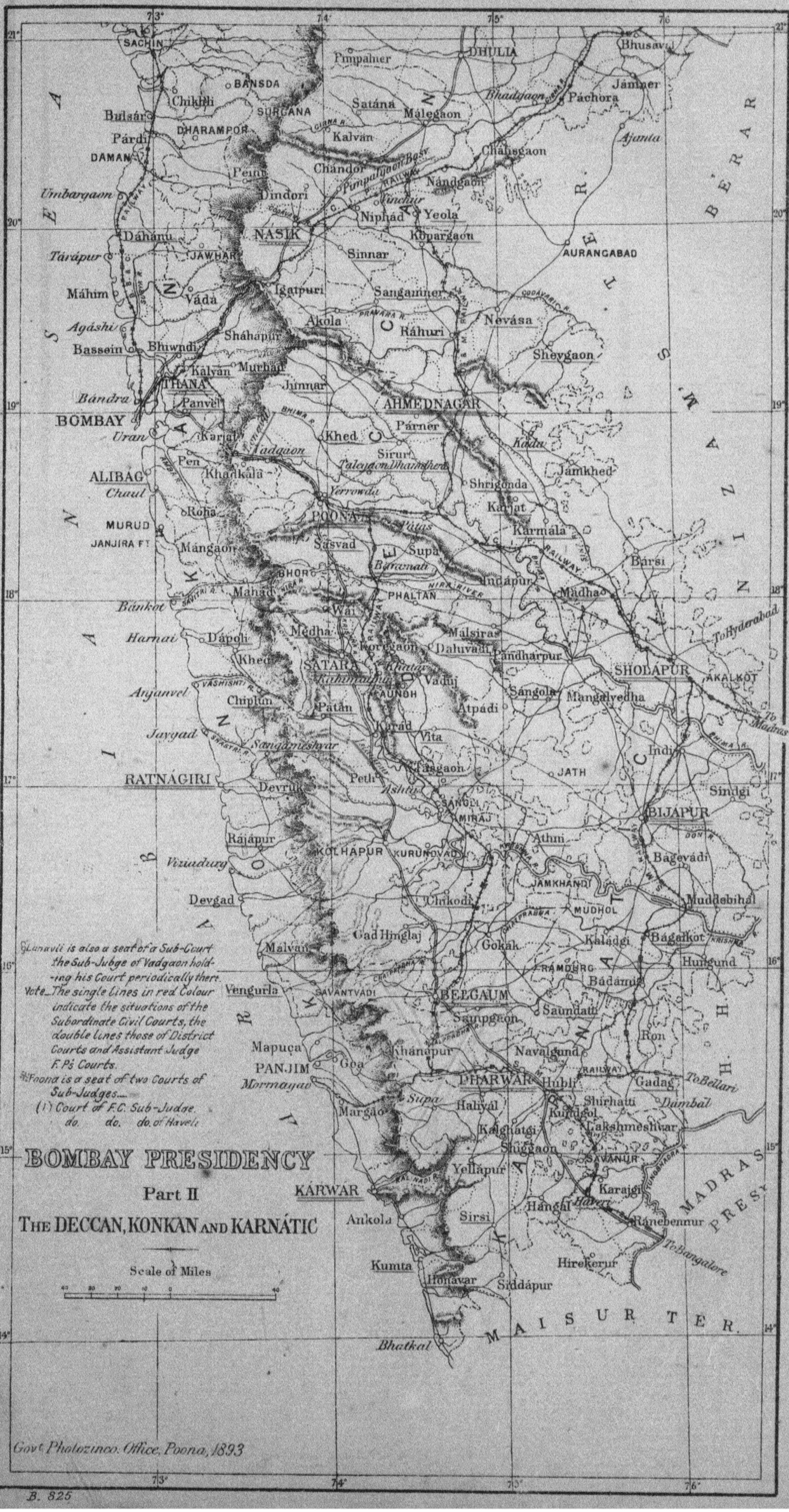
Bombay, 25th September 1893.

SIR,

I am directed to forward to you the accompanying reports on the Administration of Criminal and Civil Justice in the Presidency of Bombay for the year 1892, together with the report of the Judicial Commissioner in Sind. Judicial Statements Nos. 1 to 13 accompany the report.

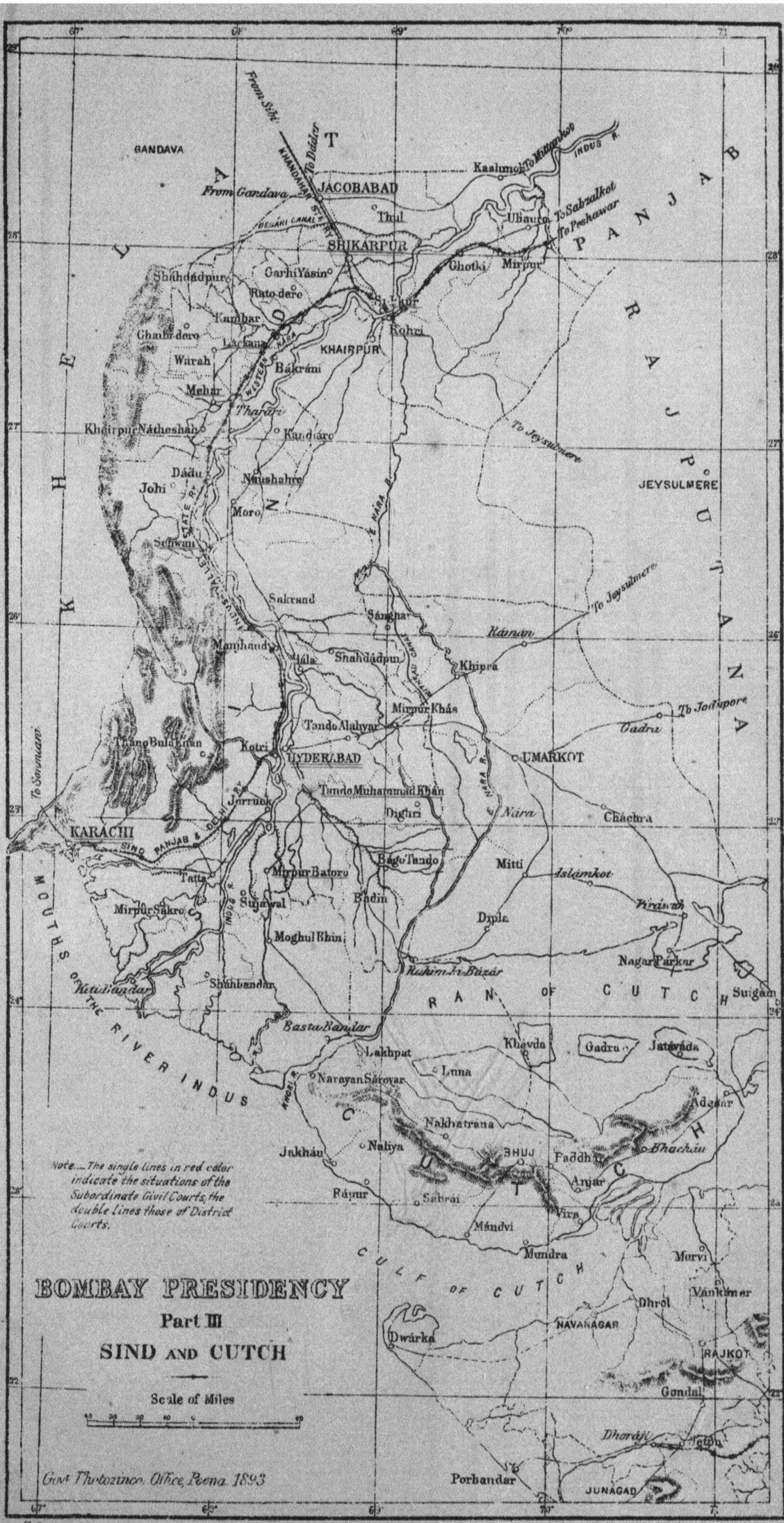
I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
C. H. JOPP,
Registrar.


BOMBAY PRESIDENCY
Part I.
GUJÁRAT AND THE TÁPTI VALLEY
Scale of Miles
RAN OF CUTCH
CUTCH
GULF OF CUTCH
KATHIAWAR
GULF OF CAMBAY
CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY
CENTRAL PROV.
BERAR
Mount Abu
UDEYPUR
Dhánera
Tharád
Diodar
Deesa
PÁLANPUR
Posina
Dánta
Pol
IDAR
DUNGARPUR
BANSWARA
Suigám
Thara
RÁDHANPUR
Sántalpur
Pátan
Mehsana
Ahmednagar
Munjpur
Mansa
Parantij
Kadi
SÁDRA
Jakhau
BHUJ
Bhachau
Pátri
Dhuliakot
Viramgám
AHMEDABAD
SUNTH
LUNAVADA
Jhálod
Mándvi
DHRANGADRA
Sánand
Kapadvanj
Morvi
KAIRA
GODHRA
Dohad
JHABUA
Wadhwan
Dholka
Nadiad
Umreth
BÁRIYA
Kálol
Dhrol
Vánkaner
Limbdi
Halol
NÁRUKOT
AMJHERA
DHAR
MHOW
INDORE
To Agra
To Ajmere
To Nusseerabad
To Neemuch
To Mhow
NAVANAGAR
Dwárka
RAJKOT
Dhandhuka
CAMBAY
Borsad
BARODA
CHHOTA OODEYPORE
Bahadarpur
Jambusar
Chandod
BARWANI
Gondal
Amod
Vágra
NANDOD
KHARGON
Dhoráji
Jetpur
BHAVNAGAR
BROACH
Gogha
Porbandar
JUNAGAD
Amreli
Palitána
Anklesvar
Taloda
Shahada
Shirpur
Olpad
Mándvi
Nandurbár
Chopda
Yával
Savda
Dátha
SURAT
Bardoli
Amalner
Jalgaon
Bhusával
SACHIN
Jalalpur
Pimpalner
Erandol
DHULIA
Bhadgaon
Jámner
Verával
Jáfarabad
Diu
Chikhli
BANSDA
SURGANA
To Nagpur
To Jabbulpore
Rahim-ki-Bázár
Viráwáh
Lakhpat
Khavda
Surat is a seat of two Subordinate Courts
(1) Court of the F.C. Sub-Judge.
(2) do. 2nd C. do.
Note — The single lines in red color indicate the situations of the Subordinate Civil Courts, the double line those of District Courts.
Govt. Photozinco Office, Poona, 1893
B825



BOMBAY PRESIDENCY
Part II
THE DECCAN, KONKAN AND KARNÁTIC
Scale of Miles
40 30 20 10 0 40
§Lonavli is also a seat of a Sub-Court the Sub-Jubge of Vadgaon hold-ing his Court periodically there.
Note_ The single lines in red Colour indicate the situations of the Subordinate Civil Courts, the double lines those of District Courts and Assistant Judge F.P's Courts.
‡Poona is a seat of two Courts of Sub-Judges.—
(1) Court of F.C. Sub-Judge.
do. do. do. of Haveli
Govt. Photozinco. Office, Poona, 1893
73° 74° 75° 76°
21° 20° 19° 18° 17° 16° 15° 14°
SACHIN
BANSDA
Pimpalner
DHULIA
Bhusaval
Jamner
Chikhli
SURGANA
Satána
Málegaon
Bhadgaon
Páchora
Bulsár
Párdi
DHARAMPOR
Kalvan
Ajanta
DAMAN
Chálisgaon
Peint
Chándor
Pimpalgaon Basv.
Nándgaon
Umbargaon
Dindori
Vinchur
Niphád
Yeola
NASIK
Kopargaon
Dáhánu
AURANGABAD
Tárápur
JAWHAR
Sinnar
Máhim
Váda
Igatpuri
Sangamner
Agáshi
Akola
Nevása
Shahápur
Ráhuri
Bassein
Bhiwndi
Shevgaon
Kalyan
Murbád
THANA
Jinnar
Bándra
Panvel
AHMEDNAGAR
BOMBAY
Párner
Uran
Karjat
Khed
Kada
Vadgaon
Sirur
Pen
Taleyaon Dhamdhera
Jamkhed
ALIBAG
Khadkala
Shrigonda
Chaul
Yerrowda
Roha
Karjat
MURUD
POONA
JANJIRA FT.
Mangaon
Sasvad
Karmala
Supa
Bárámati
Barsi
BHOR
Indápur
Mahad
PHALTAN
Madha
Bánkot
Wai
NIRA RIVER
To Hyderabad
Harnai
Dápoli
Medha
Malsiras
Koregaon
Daluvadi
Pandharpur
Khed
SATARA
Khatav
SHOLAPUR
AKALKOT
Rahimatpur
Vaduj
Anjanvel
AUNDH
Sangola
Mangalvedha
Chiplun
Patan
Atpadi
To Madras
Karad
Vita
Jaygad
Sangameshvar
Indi
Tásgaon
JATH
RATNÁGIRI
Peth
Devrukh
Ashta
Sindgi
SANGLI
BIJAPUR
MIRAJ
Rajápur
Athni
KOLHAPUR
KURUNDVAD
Bagevádi
Viziadurg
JAMKHANDI
Devgad
Chikodi
Muddebihal
MUDHOL
Gad Hinglaj
Kaládgi
Malvan
Gokak
Bágalkot
Hungund
RAMDURG
Vengurla
SAVANTVADI
Bádámi
BELGAUM
Saundatti
Sampgaon
Ron
Mapuça
Khanapur
Navalgund
PANJIM
Goa
DHARWAR
Hubli
Gadag
To Bellari
Mormugao
Supa
Haliyál
Shirhatti
Dambal
Margáo
Kundgol
Kalghatgi
Lakshmeshvar
Shiggaon
SAVANUR
Yellápur
KARWAR
Karajgi
Haveri
Hangal
Ankola
Sirsi
Ránebennur
To Bangalore
Kumta
Hirekerur
Honavar
Siddápur
Bhatkal
A R A B I A N S E A
K O N K A N
D E C C A N
K A R N A T I C
B E R A R
N I Z A M ' S T E R.
H. H.
MADRAS PRESY.
MAISUR TER.
RAILWAY
BHIMA R.
KRISHNA R.
GODÁVARI R.
TUNGABHADRA R.
KALI NADI R.

B. 825


BOMBAY PRESIDENCY
Part III
SIND AND CUTCH
Scale of Miles
Note.—The single lines in red color indicate the situations of the Subordinate Civil Courts, the double lines those of District Courts.
Govt Photozinco Office, Poona 1893
GANDAVA
From Gandava
JACOBABAD
SHIKARPUR
KHAIRPUR
HYDERABAD
KARACHI
UMARKOT
JEYSULMERE
Kashmor
Ubauro
Ghotki
Mirpur
Rohri
Shahdadpur
Garhi Yasin
Rato dero
Kambar
Ghaibi dero
Larkana
Warah
Bakrani
Mehar
Tharari
Khairpur Natheshah
Kandiaro
Dadu
Johi
Naushahro
Moro
Sehwan
Sakrand
Sanghar
Manjhand
Hala
Shahdadpur
Khipra
Mirpur Khas
Tando Alahyar
Kotri
Tando Muhammad Khan
Jerruck
Dighri
Nara
Chachra
Mitti
Islamkot
Virawah
Dipla
Nagar Parkar
Suigam
Bago Tando
Badin
Mirpur Batoro
Tatta
Sujawal
Mirpur Sakro
Moghul Bhin
Shahbandar
Keti Bandar
Basta Bandar
Lakhpat
Narayan Sarovar
Luna
Khavda
Gadra
Jatavada
Adesar
Nakhatrana
Naliya
Jakhau
BHUJ
Faddhar
Bhachau
Anjar
Rapur
Sabrai
Vira
Mandvi
Mundra
Morvi
Vankaner
Dhrol
NAVANAGAR
Dwarka
RAJKOT
Gondal
Dhoraji
Porbandar
JUNAGAD
MOUTHS OF THE RIVER INDUS
RAN OF CUTCH
CULF OF CUTCH
KHELAT
PANJAB
RAJPUTANA
CUTCH
From Sibi
To Dadar
KHANDAHAR STATE RY
BEGARI CANAL
WESTERN NARA
INDUS VALLEY STATE RY
INDUS R.
To Mittankot
To Sabzalkot
To Peshawar
To Jeysulmere
To Jodhpore
To Sonmiani
SIND PANJAB & DELHI RY
E NARA R.
KHORI R.
B.825

REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE IN THE PRESIDENCY OF BOMBAY FOR THE YEAR 1892.

This report relates to the administration of justice by the Criminal Courts in the Regulation Provinces of the Presidency and in the Province of Sind, as well as the Courts of the Presidency Magistrates, and represents the work done by those Courts.

2. The following table shows the area and population of the above-mentioned provinces according to the last census (1891) :—

	Area in Square Miles.	Population.
Regulation Provinces	77,275	15,985,270
Sind	47,789	2,871,774
Total ...	125,064	18,857,044

3. The Courts, of which the work forms the subject of this report, are:—

Regulation Provinces.

The High Court.
16 Sessions Judges and Joint Sessions Judges.
4 Assistant Sessions Judges.
18 District Magistrates.
4 Presidency Magistrates.
126 Magistrates of the First Class.
192 Do. Second Class.
201 Do. Third Class.
14,858 Police Pátels with criminal jurisdiction under Bombay Act VIII of 1867.

Sind.

The Sadar Court.
3 Sessions Judges.
1 Assistant Sessions Judge.
5 District Magistrates, of whom 2 were invested with special powers as Deputy Commissioners under Section 30 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.
26 Magistrates of the First Class.
62 Do. Second Class.
52 Do. Third Class.

4. The Judges mentioned in the above paragraph are all paid. During the year 1892 there were 67 Honorary Magistrates in the Presidency proper, but none in Sind. Of these 67 Honorary Magistrates, 41 form 8 Benches of Magistrates which are as follows :—

2 at Poona,	1 at Pandharpur,	1 at Belgaum,
1 at Dhulia,	1 at Sátára,	1 at Nipáni,
	and 1 at Nadiád.	

5. Of the Judges of the High Court six were Europeans and one a native. Of the Sessions, Joint Sessions and Assistant Sessions Judges, including those in Sind, all were Europeans except five, who were natives, three of the latter being Statutory Civilians. Seventy-six of the First Class Magistrates were Europeans and (103) one hundred and three natives. Of the Second and Third Class Magistrates all were natives except ten and five respectively.

6. The total number of offences reported during the year under report amounted to 213,625, of which 169,872 were returned as true. The corresponding numbers for the preceding year were 189,130 and 161,044 respectively.

7. The following table exhibits the classification of offences returned as true according to the headings shown in Judicial Statement No. 2 for the year 1892 as compared with each of the two preceding years :—

No.	Class.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1891.		1892.	
					Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	Offences against the State—Chapter VI, Indian Penal Code	6	1	1	...	5	...	...
2	Offences relating to the Army and Navy—Chapter VII, Indian Penal Code	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Offences against the public tranquillity—Chapter VIII, Indian Penal Code	580	826	843	246	...	17	...
	Attempts at ditto	...	1	...	1	...	...	1
4	Offences by or relating to public servants—Chapter IX, Indian Penal Code	89	99	86	10	...	...	13
	Attempts at ditto	4	...	...	...	4	...	...
5	Contempts of the lawful authority of public servants—Chapter X, Indian Penal Code	710	758	834	48	...	76	...
	Attempts at ditto	2	8	2	6	...	...	6
6	False evidence and offences against public justice—Chapter XI, Indian Penal Code	885	857	838	...	28	...	19
	Attempts at ditto	1	1	...	...	...	...	1
7	Offences relating to coins and Government stamps—Chapter XII, Indian Penal Code	79	93	113	14	...	20	...
	Attempts at ditto	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
8	Offences relating to weights and measures—Chapter XIII, Indian Penal Code	153	151	167	...	7	16	...
	Attempts at ditto	...	5	...	5	...	...	5
9	Offences affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency and morals—Chapter XIV, Indian Penal Code	1,018	1,440	1,887	422	...	447	...
	Attempts at ditto	...	1	1	1	...	...	...
10	Offences relating to religion—Chapter XV, Indian Penal Code ...	24	41	39	17	...	...	2
	Attempts at ditto	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
11	Offences affecting life...	403	421	428	18	...	7	...
	Attempts at ditto	59	50	39	...	9	...	11
12	Causing of miscarriage, injuries to unborn children, exposure of infants, and the concealment of births.	42	48	44	6	...	...	4
	Attempts at ditto	...	1	1	1	...	...	...
13	Hurt	26,165	27,556	27,068	1,391	...	...	488
	Attempts at ditto	7	14	11	7	...	...	3
14	Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement	431	472	581	41	...	109	...
	Attempts at ditto	1	...	2	...	1	2	...
15	Criminal force and assault	6,034	4,954	5,245	...	1,018	291	...
	Attempts at ditto	...	1	13	1	...	12	...
16	Kidnapping, forcible abduction, slavery and forced labour	81	102	106	21	...	4	...
17	Rape	45	50	46	5	...	...	4
	Attempts at ditto	8	11	5	3	...	...	6
18	Unnatural offence	16	33	26	17	...	...	7
	Attempts at ditto	1	3	2	2	...	...	1
19	Theft	10,159	10,304	10,064	145	...	...	240
	Attempts at ditto	65	43	57	...	22	14	...
20	Extortion	47	60	59	13	...	...	1
21	Robbery and dacoity...	329	324	333	...	5	9	...
	Attempts at ditto	4	7	5	3	...	...	2
22	Criminal misappropriation of property	501	535	521	34	...	...	14
	Attempts at ditto	1	...	8	...	1	8	...
23	Criminal breach of trust	663	762	821	99	...	59	...
	Attempts at ditto	1	2	4	1	..	2	...
24	Receiving of stolen property ...	1,069	952	1,019	...	117	67	...
	Attempts at ditto	1	2	2	1	...	...	...
25	Cheating	538	491	525	...	47	34	...
	Attempts at ditto	4	4	3	...	...	...	1
26	Fraudulent deeds and disposition of property	14	13	15	...	1	2	...
	Attempts at ditto	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
27	Mischief	3,858	4,117	4,558	259	...	441	...
	Attempts at ditto	9	7	10	...	2	3	...
28	Criminal trespass	2,937	3,094	3,009	157	...	...	85
	Attempts at ditto	17	29	24	12	...	...	5
29	Offences relating to documents and to trade or property marks—Chapter XVIII, Indian Penal Code... ...	74	87	75	13	...	...	12
	Attempts at ditto	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
30	Criminal breach of contracts of service	12	9	9	...	3	...	...
	Attempts at ditto	...	28	...	28	...	...	28
31	Offences relating to marriage ...	967	967	1,000	...	...	33	...
	Attempts at ditto	2	...	1	...	2	1	...
32	Defamation	256	365	306	109	...	...	59
	Attempts at ditto	13	....	1	...	13	1	...
33	Criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance	4,254	4,950	5,015	696	...	65	...
	Attempts at ditto	...	1	...	1	...	...	1
34	Offences under special and local laws.	65,112	95,893	1,03,999	32,781	...	8,106	...

8. The number of cases under Chapter XIV of the Indian Penal Code has again risen from 1,440 to 1,887. The number of cases of wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement has increased from 472 to 581; that of criminal force and assault from 4,954 to 5,245, and that of cases of mischief has risen from 4,117 to 4,558. There is again a marked increase in the case of offences under Special and Local Laws, and the number of cases under the District Municipal and Police Acts has again risen from 51,403 to 57,308 and 5,555 to 6,887 respectively; cases under the Municipal Act (for the city of Bombay) have risen from 4,143 to 4,957, and the number of cases under the Village Police and Forest Acts has risen from 2,999 to 3,596 and from 1,393 to 1,880 respectively. The number of cases of hurt which has continued to increase for some years past has diminished by 488. Cases of theft have fallen from 10,304 to 10,064. The number of cases of criminal trespass and of those of defamation shows a decrease of 85 and 59 respectively.

9. Of the 487 cases affecting human life brought to trial during the year 259 were murders as compared with 252 out of 465 in the preceding year. The following table exhibits the classification of such offences for the years 1891 and 1892, with regard to the motives for which they were committed:—

	Number of murders.	
	1891.	1892.
From motives connected with women	89	97
Of children for the sake of their ornaments	8	11
Other murders for the sake of gain	27	29
For other causes	128	122
Total ...	252	259

10. These figures show an increase of 7 during the year under report. There is an increase under all the heads but the last, in which the number has diminished by 6.

11. The offences entered in the table appended to paragraph 7 under the heading of "Special and Local Laws" fall mainly under the Cattle Trespass Act, the Forest Act, the Abkári Act (Bombay), the Presidency Town, District and Village Police Acts, the Cantonment Act, the Public Conveyances Act and the Municipal Acts.

12. The following table shows the number of offences returned as true in each district, including those in Sind, with the ratio of the number of offences to the population for the year 1892 as compared with the year 1891:—

Names of Districts.	Population.	Offences.		Ratio of number of offences to population.	
		1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.
Ahmedabad	921,712	13,857	16,739	1 to 67	1 to 55
Kaira	871,589	6,433	10,852	1 to 135	1 to 80
Panch Mahals	313,417	1,186	1,162	1 to 264	1 to 270
Broach	341,490	5,300	5,864	1 to 64	1 to 58
Surat	649,989	4,229	4,543	1 to 154	1 to 143
Thána	904,868	8,050	8,081	1 to 112	1 to 112
Kolába	509,584	4,108	4,008	1 to 124	1 to 127
Násik	843,582	10,435	8,213	1 to 81	1 to 103
Khándesh	1,460,851	7,232	8,232	1 to 202	1 to 177

Names of Districts.	Population.	Offences.		Ratio of number of offences to population.	
		1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.
Ahmednagar	888,755	3,331	4,422	1 to 267	1 to 201
Poona	1,067,800	14,218	24,667	1 to 75	1 to 43
Sholápur	750,689	15,628	6,361	1 to 48	1 to 118
Sátára	1,225,989	9,914	10,629	1 to 124	1 to 115
Belgaum	1,013,261	3,008	3,385	1 to 337	1 to 299
Dhárwár	1,051,314	2,691	2,990	1 to 391	1 to 352
Bijápur	796,339	2,050	1,705	1 to 388	1 to 467
Kánara	446,351	1,621	1,644	1 to 275	1 to 272
Ratnágiri	1,105,926	2,990	2,664	1 to 370	1 to 415
Karáchi	564,880	4,193	4,802	1 to 135	1 to 118
Hyderabad	918,646	4,961	4,597	1 to 185	1 to 200
Shikárpur	915,497	6,390	6,276	1 to 143	1 to 146
Upper Sind Frontier ...	174,548	1,017	936	1 to 172	1 to 186
Thar and Párkar	298,203	900	862	1 to 331	1 to 346
Bombay (City)	821,764	27,302	26,238	1 to 30	1 to 31
Total ...	18,857,044	161,041	169,872	1 to 117	1 to 111

13. The decrease is most marked in the district of Sholápur. There is also a considerable decrease in the district of Násik and in the city of Bombay. Next to these are the districts of Hyderabad, Bijápur, Ratnágiri and Shikárpur. The districts of Poona, Kaira, Ahmedabad, Ahmednagar and Khándesh show a considerable increase, it being most marked in the district of Poona. There is also an increase in the districts of Sátára, Karáchi, Broach, Belgaum, Surat and Dhárwár. The city of Bombay continues to be the most criminal of all the districts, and in the districts of Kaira, Broach, Ahmedabad and Poona the number of offences in proportion to population is very high.

14. Out of the 169,872 offences returned as true, 150,644 cases were brought to trial before the Courts. The total number of persons under trial during the year, including those involved in cases pending at the close of the previous year, amounted to 261,657, being 27,267 more than in 1891. Of these 155,638 were acquitted or discharged, 85,403 were convicted, 859 died during trial, 2,384 escaped and 18 were transferred to other Provinces, while 17,355 remained under trial at the close of the year.

15. During the year 1891 the number of persons under trial amounted to 234,390, of whom 139,892 were acquitted or discharged, 90,861 were convicted, 2 were ordered to be retried, 112 died during trial, 18 escaped and 3 were transferred to other Provinces, 3,502 remaining under trial at the close of the year.

16. The following table exhibits the percentage for the year 1892 as compared with the two preceding years :—

	1890.	1891.	1892.
Died, escaped or transferred	·075	·057	1·25
Discharged or acquitted	60.	59·68	59·48
Convicted	38·41	38·76	32·64
Remaining under trial	1·51	1·66	6·63

17. The proportion of acquittals and discharges to convictions has risen uring the year under report to 64·57 as compared with 60·62 in 1891. The

following table shows the ratio under the various classes of offences for the year under report :—

Description of offence.	Persons acquitted or discharged.	Persons convicted.	Ratio of column 2 to column 3.
Offences against the State	1	...	100 : 0
Offences against the public tranquillity	3,852	1,681	70 : 30
Offences by or relating to public servants	61	54	53 : 47
Contempts of the lawful authority of public servants ...	456	672	40 : 60
Attempts at do.	...	2	0 : 100
False evidence and offences against public justice ...	527	489	52 : 48
Offences relating to coins and Government stamps ...	57	73	44 : 56
Offences relating to weights and measures... ...	70	107	40 : 60
Offences affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency and morals	321	1,782	15 : 85
Attempts at do.	8	...	100 : 0
Offences relating to religion	85	60	59 : 41
Attempts at do.	...	1	0 : 100
Offences affecting life	427	330	56 : 44
Attempts at do.	61	22	73 : 27
Causing of miscarriage, injuries to unborn children, exposure of infants and the concealment of births ...	35	33	51 : 49
Hurt	60,366	4,810	93 : 7
Attempts at do.	13	4	76 : 24
Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement ...	1,121	145	89 : 11
Attempts at do.	3	...	130 : 0
Criminal force and assault	6,769	1,693	90 : 20
Attempts at do....	38	5	88 : 12
Kidnapping, forcible abduction, slavery and forced labour	154	68	69 : 31
Attempts at do.	4	...	100 : 0
Rape	59	19	76 : 24
Attempts at do.	19	5	79 : 21
Unnatural offence	20	14	59 : 41
Attempts at do.	..	3	0 : 100
Theft	4,553	9,373	33 : 67
Attempts at do.	26	48	35 : 65
Extortion	93	19	83 : 17
Robbery and dacoity	683	381	64 : 36
Attempts at do.	10	1	91 : 9
Criminal misappropriation of property	506	273	55 : 35
Attempts at do.	4	5	44 : 56
Criminal breach of trust	639	311	67 : 33
Attempts at do.	...	5	0 : 100
Receiving of stolen property	648	886	42 : 58
Attempts at do.	...	3	0 : 100
Cheating	617	90	87 : 13
Attempts at do.	1	...	100 : 0
Fraudulent deeds and disposition of property ...	47	2	96 : 4
Mischief	10,516	1,040	91 : 9
Attempts at do.	9	2	82 : 18
Criminal trespass	3,757	1,898	66 : 34
Attempts at do.	3	38	7 : 93
Offences relating to documents and to trade or property marks	162	21	89 : 11
Attempts at do.	...	3	0 : 100
Criminal breach of contracts of service	10	3	77 : 23
Offences relating to marriage	1,903	142	93 : 7
Attempts at do.	7	...	100 : 0
Defamation	572	53	92 : 8
Criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance ...	9,724	700	93 : 7
Offences under special and local laws	46,621	58,034	45 : 55
Total ...	155,638	85,403	65 : 35

18. The proportion of acquittals and discharges to convictions is highest in the cases of hurt, wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement, attempts at

criminal force and assault, extortion, attempts at robbery and dacoity, cheating, fraudulent deeds and disposition of property, mischief, attempts at mischief, offences relating to documents, &c., and those relating to marriage, defamation, and in cases of criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance. The number of convictions ranges highest in the cases of contempts of the lawful authority of public servants, offences relating to weights and measures, offences affecting the public health, &c., theft, attempts at theft, and in cases of attempts at criminal trespass.

19. During the year under report, 342 cases involving 373 European British subjects were brought to trial. The offences were principally hurt, criminal force and assault, theft and offences under special and local laws, the number of cases under the last mentioned heading being 264 or 77·19 per cent. of the whole number. Of the 373 persons tried, 299 were convicted and 74 were acquitted or discharged, the ratio of the number acquitted or discharged to the number convicted being 20 : 80 as compared with 13 : 87 in the preceding year.

20. The number of miscellaneous cases before the Criminal Courts during the year under report amounted to 3,331 involving 3,724 persons, of whom 47 remained under trial at the end of the year, 1 escaped and 1 person having left Bombay the warrant could not be executed. Of the remaining 3,675 persons 1,414 were discharged and 2,261 were convicted. In the year 1891 there were 2,857 cases involving 3,484 persons, of whom 1,518 were discharged, 1,928 were convicted, 7 died, 1 escaped and 30 were under trial at the end of the year. These cases include proceedings under Chapter VIII of the Code of Criminal Procedure for taking security for good behaviour and for keeping the peace, as also proceedings for the forfeiture of bail or recognizance, maintenance and local nuisance cases and orders with regard to frivolous or vexatious complaints under Section 560 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

21. Of the 261,657 persons who were brought to trial during the year, 5,167 were placed before village officers, 33,538 before Special Magistrates, 19,525 before Honorary Magistrates sitting singly, 165,534 before Stipendiary Magistrates, and 12,858 before Benches of Magistrates. The cases of 200 persons were referred to District and Divisional Magistrates under Sections 347 and 349 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and 24,605 came before them directly. There were 2,346 persons brought to trial before the Courts of Sessions, and 121 before the High Court and the Sadar Court in Sind against 2,203 and 142, respectively, in the previous year. As persons committed or referred are reckoned twice over, *i. e.*, once for each Court before which they appear, it follows that the total of the several items shown above, viz. 263,894, does not agree with the total number of persons actually brought to trial before the various Courts.

22. During the year 1892, the High Court on its Original Side disposed of 42 cases involving 46 persons. Of these 8 persons were discharged or acquitted and 38 were convicted, and the cases against 8 persons remained pending at the close of the year. In the year 1891 there were 71 cases involving 84 persons, of whom 25 were discharged or acquitted and 59 were convicted.

23. On the Appellate Side of the High Court there were 25 cases involving 35 persons for confirmation of sentences of death, and 10 cases involving 21 persons were referred to the High Court by Sessions Judges under Section 307 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. Of these 56 persons, 16 were acquitted and 31 convicted, the sentences of death being confirmed on 19 persons, and the cases against 9 persons remained pending at the end of the year.

24. The Sadar Court in Sind, as a Court of reference, disposed of 10 cases involving 10 persons referred to it. Out of these 10 persons, 2 were acquitted and 8 convicted, the sentence of death being confirmed on 6 persons, and the case against 1 person remained pending at the close of the year, as the accused in the case was ordered to be confined in a Lunatic Asylum at Hyderabad.

25. In the Courts of Sessions 2,346 persons were under trial during the year under report, as compared with 2,203 in the previous year. Of these, 1211 were acquitted, 908 were convicted, 4 died and 1 escaped, 159 remaining under trial at the close of the year. The ratio of acquittals to convictions has risen from 50 : 50 in 1891 to 57 : 43 during the year under report.

26. Exclusive of 2,174 persons who were committed or referred to superior Courts, the Magistrates of the various classes had before them during the year under report, as compared with the two preceding years, the numbers shown in the following table :—

	1890.	1891.	1892.
Persons under trial	195,506	227,823	254,086
Died, escaped or transferred	149	127	3,255
Acquitted or discharged	118,535	137,095	152,053
Convicted	73,982	87,305	81,600
Remaining under trial	2,840	3,296	17,178

The percentage of acquittals in the cases finally disposed of was 64·18 as compared with 61·06 in the preceding year.

27. The police pátels had before them 5,167 persons against 4,268 in the previous year. Of these, 1 died, 2,348 were acquitted or discharged, and 2,818 were convicted.

28. The following table shows the duration of trials before Special, Stipendiary, and District and Divisional Magistrates, as well as before the Courts of Sessions, and the High Court and the Sadar Court in Sind, as compared with the duration in the preceding year:—

	1891.	1892.
Special Magistrates	4·039	2·449
Stipendiary Magistrates	5·281	8·188
District and Divisional Magistrates	3·506	2·879
Courts of Sessions	29·609	30·941
High Court, Original Side	·308	·2
Sadar Court in Sind	26·	33·

In the High Court, Original Side, the figures represent only the time actually occupied by the trial in the Court, while in the case of the Sessions Courts the time from the date of commitment is included.

29. There were in all 254,553 witnesses examined by all the Criminal Courts during the year 1892 as compared with 264,404 in the preceding year. Of these 4,384 were examined by police pátels, 240,572 by all classes of Magistrates, 9,282 by the Courts of Sessions and 315 by the High Court. The number of witnesses so examined by the Magistrates and the Courts of Sessions in the preceding year amounted to 251,041 and 8,138, respectively.

30. The High Court on its Original Side passed one sentence of death. The High Court on its Appellate Side and the Sadar Court in Sind confirmed the sentences of death on 19 and 6 persons, respectively, against 20 and 12, respectively, in the year 1891. Five persons were sentenced to be hanged by the High Court on the Original Side in the year 1891.

31. There were 133 persons sentenced to transportation during the year 1892 as compared with 161 in 1891.

32. No sentence of penal servitude was passed.

33. There were 15,960 persons sentenced to imprisonment as compared with 16,395 so sentenced in the preceding year. In 13·15 per cent. of these cases simple imprisonment was awarded.

34. No sentence of forfeiture of property was passed during the year 1892 as in the preceding years.

35. There were 64,932 persons sentenced to fines as compared with 70,141 persons so sentenced during the preceding year. The following table shows the aggregate amount of fines imposed and realized as well as the total amount paid by way of compensation during the year under report as compared with the preceding year:—

	1891.			1892.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Fines imposed	4,08,761	10	5	3,98,523	7	3
Fines realized	3,24,347	7	11	3,35,608	10	3
Compensation paid	25,758	12	8	24,854	12	11

There has been an increase in the amount of fines realized during the year, but a decrease in the amount of fines imposed as well as in that of compensation paid during the year as compared with that in the previous year. The percentage of fines realized has risen from 79·3 during the year 1891 to 84·2 during the year under report.

36. During the year under report 763 persons were sentenced to whipping as compared with 699 in 1891.

37. Of the sentences of whipping above referred to 531 were passed under Sections 2 and 3 of Act VI of 1864 in lieu of other punishments, 75 under Sections 3 and 4 of the Act in addition to other punishments, and 157 on juvenile offenders under Section 5 of the Act for offences not punishable with whipping under Sections 2, 3 and 4. The total number of persons sentenced to whipping has increased by 64, the increase being most marked in the first of these classes.

38. The sentences of whipping may be classified as follows with regard to the number of stripes inflicted on each person :—

88	sentences,	not exceeding	5	stripes.		
316	do.	exceeding	5	and not exceeding	10	stripes.
155	do.	do.	10	do.	15	do.
133	do.	do.	15	do.	20	do.
39	do.	do.	20	do.	25	do.
and 32	do.	do.	25	do.	30	do.
763						

39. The percentage of sentences of whipping to all other sentences was 5·862 as compared with 4·366 in the preceding year.

40. The number of appellants and applicants for revision before the Courts during the year (exclusive of 328 persons whose cases were referred to the High Court for revision), amounted to 9,134. Of these an application for revision by an accused person was allowed to be withdrawn. Applications involving 664 accused persons were made by complainants for revision. Of these, 4 died—escaped or were transferred, 2,705 had their appeals or applications rejected, 4,115 had their sentences or orders in their cases confirmed, on 55 the sentences were enhanced, of 727 the sentences were reduced or otherwise modified, and of 1,523 reversed. In the cases of 40 persons the proceedings were quashed, and in the cases of 277 a new trial or further inquiry was ordered, and the cases of 359 persons remained pending at the end of the year.

41. As a Court of appeal the High Court had to deal with appeals of 601 persons from convictions by the Courts of Sessions. Of these, in the cases of 264 persons the appeals were rejected, in those of 176 the sentence was confirmed, of 33 modified and of 74 reversed, and the appeals of 54 persons remained undisposed of at the end of the year. In the year 1891 there were appeals of 610 persons before the High Court. The percentage of the number of persons whose appeals were rejected or dismissed, as well as of those whose sentences were modified or reversed, is shown in the following table :—

	Number.	Percentage.
Abated, rejected or dismissed	440	80·44
Sentences modified	33	6·03
Convictions and sentences reversed	74	13·53

42. The High Court had before it for revision the proceedings in the cases of 950 persons, the cases of 650 persons being sent for chiefly upon examination of the monthly criminal calendars, and the remainder being taken up on applications made to the Court. The High Court enhanced the sentences on 33, modified those of 69, and reversed those of 121. In the cases of 7 persons the proceedings were quashed, and in those of 47 persons new trials or further enquiry were ordered. The High Court did not interfere in the cases of 593 persons, and the cases of 80 persons remained pending at the close of the year. In the preceding year the number of persons whose cases the High Court had before it for revision amounted to 1,205. The following table gives the number of criminal cases of all kinds received from each district by the High Court during the year under report:—

Names of Districts	Confirmation Cases.	Criminal Appeals.	Criminal Reviews.	Criminal References.	Total.
Ratnágiri	1	9	29	2	41
Poona...	4	45	27	7	83
Khándesh	4	33	44	7	88
Ahmednagar	1	20	21	5	47
Sátára	2	17	27	10	56
Násik	...	23	39	21	83
Thána	1	17	23	10	51
Kolába	...	2	5	5	12
Dhárwár	3	21	33	10	67
Kánara	2	14	23	13	52
Belgaum	2	19	30	4	55
Sholápur	...	16	16	14	46
Bijápur	...	28	19	4	51
Surat...	1	4	21	8	34
Broach	1	9	12	2	24
Ahmedabad	2	47	40	28	117
Kaira...	...	...	8	9	17
Panch Mahála	...	1	10	3	14
Bombay City	...	9	15	5	29
Shikárpur	...	...	...	2	2
Karáchi	...	...	1	...	1
Mhow	...	1	...	...	1
Peint State (in the Násik District) ...	...	1	...	...	1
Total ...	24	336	443	169	972

43. During the year under report 11 appeals were made to the High Court by Government against acquittals involving 22 persons, as compared with 19 appeals involving 42 persons in 1891, and 5 appeals against 8 persons were pending at the commencement of the year 1892. The appeals against 7 persons were rejected, in the case of 2 persons the sentences or orders were confirmed, in the case of 10 persons the sentence was modified, and in the case of 1 person a new trial or further enquiry was ordered. The appeals against 10 persons remained pending at the end of the year.

44. The Sadar Court in Sind had before it the appeals of 126 persons as compared with 147 persons during the previous year. In the case of 93 persons the appeals were rejected, in those of 15 the sentences or orders were confirmed, of 7 modified, and of 6 reversed, and the appeals of 5 persons remained pending at the close of the year.

45. The Sadar Court in Sind had before it for revision the proceedings in the cases of 916 persons as compared with 530 in the preceding year, while applications, in which 96 accused persons were involved, were made by complainants for revision. It did not interfere in the case of 661 persons, but enhanced the sentences of 22, modified those of 60, and reversed those of 170. It ordered new trials or further inquiry in the cases of 32 persons, and the cases of 67 persons remained pending at the end of the year.

46. The number of appellants against convictions by Sessions Judges from all the districts is given in the following table :—

Names of Districts.	Number of persons convicted.	Appellants.
Ratnágiri	15	10
Dhárwár	28	42
Kánara	17	15
Belgaum	33	29
Sholápur	48	130
Bijápur	64	
Poona	91	59
Khándesh	86	55
Ahmednagar	28	22
Sátára	49	28
Násik	59	36
Thána	47	32
Kolába	29	
Surat	3	22
Broach	34	
Ahmedabad	49	98
Kaira	55	
Panch Maháls	10	
Karáchi	29	126
Hyderabad	68	
Shikárpur	54	
Thar and Párkar	7	
Upper Sind Frontier	5	

47. The Courts of Sessions had before them the appeals of 1,830 persons against convictions by Assistant Sessions Judges and First Class Magistrates, as compared with 1,624 in the preceding year. The appeals of 37 persons remained undisposed of at the close of the year. The following table shows the result of the appeals disposed of by the Sessions Judges :—

Names of Districts.	Died, escaped or transferred.	Appeals rejected.	Sentence or order confirmed.	Sentence reduced or otherwise altered.	Sentence reversed.	Proceedings quashed.	New trial or further enquiry ordered.	Referred for revision to the High or Sadar Courts.	Total number disposed of.
Ahmedabad	...	72	21	13	23	...	1	...	130
Kaira	...	56	24	21	13	...	1	...	115
Panch Maháls	...	7	6	1	3	...	...	...	17
Surat	...	5	3	9	12	...	6	...	35
Broach	...	14	3	5	3	...	...	...	25
Thána	...	35	9	12	5	...	...	...	61
Kolába	...	16	8	2	2	...	...	...	28
Násik	...	31	27	2	10	...	...	...	70
Khándesh	1	54	12	7	16	...	...	1	91
Ahmednagar	...	28	8	9	7	...	...	...	52
Poona	...	56	11	7	31	...	...	...	105
Sholápur	...	7	30	1	6	...	...	...	44
Bijápur	...	2	19	4	11	...	5	...	41
Sátára	...	27	18	20	13	...	...	...	78
Belgaum	...	23	35	4	3	...	4	...	69
Dhárwár	...	44	22	15	50	...	...	...	131
Ratnágiri	...	16	10	9	1	...	...	...	36
Kánara	...	21	3	3	15	...	...	...	42
Karáchi...	...	122	50	21	15	...	3	...	211
Hyderabad	...	10	117	14	33	...	...	1	175
Shikárpur	3	43	33	27	63	...	3	3	175
Thar and Párkar ...	...	5	27	1	8	...	...	...	41
Upper Sind Frontier ...	...	7	7	6	9	...	...	...	29
Total ...	4	701	503	218	352	...	23	5	1,801

The figure 1,801 exceeds the actual total (1,793) by 8, as the appellants in certain appeals who had been convicted on several charges are shown twice over according to the result of the appeals preferred by them against the sentences on the different charges.

There are considerable fluctuations in several districts, as compared with the previous year, they being most marked in the case of Ahmedabad, Surat Khándesh, Poona, Belgaum, Dhárwár and Karáchi.

48. The following table shows the percentage of the several methods in which the appeals were disposed of :—

	Number.	Percentage.
Appellant died, escaped or was transferred	4	·22
Appeals rejected or sentence confirmed	1,204	66·85
Sentence modified	213	11·83
Sentence reversed, or proceedings quashed or new trial ordered.	375	20·82
Referred to High Court for revision	5	·28

49. The corresponding percentage for the preceding year (when the appeals of 1,574 persons were disposed of) was as given in the following table :—

	Number.	Percentage.
Appellant died, escaped or was transferred	3	·19
Appeals rejected or sentence confirmed	1,133	71·98
Sentence modified	131	8·32
Sentence reversed, or proceedings quashed or new trial ordered	305	19·38
Referred to High Court for revision	2	·13

50. The Courts of Sessions had before them for revision, the proceedings in cases involving 931 persons as compared with cases involving 703 persons in the year 1891, and cases involving 681 persons in the year 1890, with the following results :—

	1890.	1891.	1892.
Died, escaped or were transferred	...	...	...
Decisions not interfered with	482	492	645
Sentence or order modified	...	1	2
Sentence or order reversed	10	4	...
Proceedings quashed	9	...	27
New trial or further enquiry ordered	68	100	49
Referred to High Court	55	72	180
Pending at the close of the year	57	34	28

51. The District Magistrates and other First Class Magistrates with appellate powers had before them appeals of 3,594 persons against 3,713 in 1891, and 3,954 in 1890, with the following results :—

	1890.	1891.	1892.
Died, escaped or were transferred	...	1	... 8
Appeals rejected	809	851	809
Sentence confirmed	1,794	1,569	1,563
Sentence modified	441	314	330
Sentence reversed	800	892	806
Proceedings quashed	15	...	4
New trial or further enquiry ordered	16	22	39
Referred to High Court	6	...	...
Pending at the close of the year	73	64	4

52. The following table shows the percentage of the several modes in which the appeals were disposed of:—

	1890.	1891.	1892.
Died, escaped or were transferred	...	·03	...
Appeal rejected or sentence confirmed	67·07	66·32	66·91
Sentence modified	11·36	8·61	9·39
Sentence reversed, proceedings quashed, and new trial or further inquiry ordered...	21·41	25·05	23·70

53. The District Magistrates reviewed the proceedings in cases involving 1,022 persons, as compared with cases involving 1,384 persons in the year 1891. The following table gives their results:—

	Number of Persons.	
	1891.	1892.
Applicant died, escaped or was transferred	...	...
District Magistrates did not interfere	1,181	788
Sentence modified	...	...
Sentence reversed	...	...
Proceedings quashed	23	...
New trial or further enquiry ordered	10	91
Referred to High Court...	170	143

54. Trials by jury are held only in the High Court, the Courts of Session and in the Courts of Magistrates under Chapter X of the Code of Criminal Procedure. In the High Court a jury consists of nine persons. In districts other than those mentioned below, trials in the Courts of Sessions are held with the aid of assessors. In the districts mentioned below the offences shown in each case are tried by a jury of five persons, viz:—

Offences triable.

Belgaum	All offences punishable with death, transportation for life, or imprisonment for ten years.
Poona	Offences under Chapters VIII, XI, XII, XVI, XVII, XVIII, or any of the said Chapters, with Section 75 of the Indian Penal Code, punishable with death, transportation for life, transportation or imprisonment for a period exceeding ten years, or abetments of, or attempts to commit, such offences.
Thána and Surat ...	All offences punishable with death, transportation for life, or imprisonment for ten years.
Ahmedabad	All offences punishable with death.
City of Karáchi ...	All offences punishable with death, transportation for life, or imprisonment for ten years.

55. There were 38 cases tried by jury in the High Court, as compared with 63 in the preceding year, in all of which the Judge approved of the verdict of the jury.

56. In the Courts of Sessions mentioned in paragraph 54, there were 174 cases tried by jury during the year under report, in 164 of which the Sessions Judge accepted the verdict. In the remaining 10 cases the Judge objected wholly to the verdict. The Judges referred all these cases to the High Court, which refused to interfere with the verdict in 3 cases and set aside the verdict in 4 cases. Three cases remained pending in the High Court at the end of the year.

57. In the Magistrates' Courts under Chapter X of the Code of Criminal Procedure, one case was tried by jury, in which the verdict was accepted.

58. In the Courts of Sessions 694 cases were tried with the aid of assessors as compared with 671 in the preceding year. In 481 of these the Judge agreed with the assessors. In 70 cases the Judge differed from one, and in 143 from both assessors. There were 26 cases in which the opinions of the assessors were not taken.

59. The District Magistrate of Belgaum reports that the increase in the number of prosecutions under Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code, in his district, was owing to increased activity in proceeding against bad characters and persons who have no ostensible means of livelihood. He further reports that the treaty between the British Government and the Portuguese authorities at Goa, relating to the levy of Customs duties having lately terminated, Customs nákas have been established along the borders of the Goa frontier, consequently smuggling of salt has been detected, and the offenders were brought to justice during the year. He attributes the increase in the number of offences under the Forest Act to the fact that the provisions of that Act and the rules framed thereunder were strictly enforced during the year.

60. The increase of criminal work in the City of Bombay having been brought to the notice of Government, the Bombay Government recommended the appointment of a Fourth Presidency Magistrate to which the Secretary of State gave his sanction (*vide* Government Resolution No. 616, dated 1st February 1892, Judicial Department).

61. The results of the administration of criminal justice during the year under report, as compared with the preceding year, may be summarized as follows.

There has been an increase to the extent of 24,495 in the number of offences reported. Cases returned as true also show an increase of 8,828. The number of cases actually brought to trial exceeds that of the previous year by 1,455, and incriminated 27,267 more persons. This increase is principally confined to offences affecting the public health, &c., mischief, and those under special and ocal laws. There is an increase both in the number of offences affecting human ife and in that of murders.

62. The proportion of discharges and acquittals to convictions has risen during the year under report from 60·62 to 64·57. The number of appellants has increased by 45. The largest number of appeals to the High Court came as in the previous years from the Ahmedabad Division, which includes the Collectorates of Kaira and Panch Mahâls. 1,085 cases involving 1,925 persons were reviewed by the inferior Courts, in 74·44 per cent. of which they did not interfere. There has been a decrease of 120 in the number of cases reviewed by the High Court, while there has been an increase of 181 in that of cases reviewed by the Sadar Court. On the whole the working of the Criminal Courts during the year under report has been satisfactory and calls for no special remark.

Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature, Appellate Side, Bombay, 25th September 1893.

C. H. JOPP,
Registrar.

REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF CIVIL JUSTICE IN THE PRESIDENCY OF BOMBAY FOR THE YEAR 1892.

The subject of this report is the Administration of Civil Justice by all the Civil Courts, in the Bombay Presidency, including the Province of Sind, but excluding the Courts at Aden. No information is received by the High Court regarding the constitution or working of the Courts at Aden or Zanzibar.

2. The territories to which this report relates are the Regulation Provinces within the Original or Appellate Jurisdiction of the High Court and the province of Sind. A map of the Presidency is annexed, in which the position of the Courts of the several Subordinate Judges is marked with a single red line, while a double red line indicates the head-quarter stations at which are located the Courts of District Judges or of Assistant Judges exercising the powers of a District Judge:

3. The following table shows the area and population of these territories according to the last Census.—

	Area in Square Miles.	Population.
Regulation Provinces	77,275	15,985,270
Sind	47,789	2,871,774
Total ...	125,064	18,857,044

4. The constitution and functions of the several classes of Courts continue as explained in the report for the year 1880.

5. During the year under report the High Court was presided over by a Chief Justice and six Judges as follows :—

Chief Justice.

Sir Charles Sargent.

Puisne Judges.

Honorable Mr. Justice Bayley.
Honorable Mr. Justice Birdwood (from 1st January to 23rd April 1892).
Honorable Mr. Justice Jardine.
Honorable Mr. Justice Parsons.
Honorable Mr. Justice K. T. Telang.
Honorable Mr. Justice Farran.
Honorable Mr. Justice Candy (from 13th June to 31st December 1892).

Officiating Judges.

Honorable Mr. Justice Fulton, from the 9th November to the end of the year.

Honorable Mr. Justice Starling, from the 19th November to the end of the year.

The Honorable the Chief Justice was on privilege leave from the 13th June to the 10th September 1892, and the Honorable Mr. Justice Bayley officiated as Chief Justice during that period.

The Honorable Mr. Justice Jardine was on leave on medical certificate from the 26th August 1892 and the Honorable Mr. Justice Fulton acted for him.

The Honorable Mr. Justice Farran was on furlough from the 19th November 1892, and the Honorable Mr. Justice Starling acted for him.

The Honorable Mr. Justice Candy was appointed substantively a Judge of the High Court vice the Honorable Mr. Justice Birdwood appointed a Judicial Member of the Executive Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

6. In the Presidency proper there were 13 District Judges, one Joint Judge, two Assistant Judges, F. P., at Broach and Bijápur, and 4 Assistant Judges.

7. There were 15 First Class and 89 Second Class Subordinate Judges. During the year under report both of the First Class Subordinate Judges under the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act were appointed temporarily as Joint First Class Subordinate Judges at Sholápur and Sátára in order to assist the District Judges in the disposal of appeals. Three extra temporary appointments in the 3rd Grade of the First Class were sanctioned by the Government of India for one year (*vide* Government Resolution No. 4278 of the 9th August 1892) in order to assist the District Judges of Ratnágiri, Thána and Sátára in the disposal of appeals.

8. The number of Jaghirdárs and Inámdárs exercising the powers of Subordinate Judges of the Second Class under Regulation XIII of 1830 was two as in the previous year.

The Cantonment Magistrates of Belgaum, Ahmednagar and Ahmedabad are shown in the returns as having performed the functions of Civil Courts under Act XIII of 1889. The Cantonment Magistrates of Belgaum and Ahmednagar are invested with the powers of Courts of Small Causes for the trial of suits up to the amount of Rs. 200, and the Cantonment Magistrate of Ahmedabad exercised Small Cause Court powers for the trial of suits up to the amount of Rs. 50.

The Mámlatdárs of the various tálukas numbering 191 in all (including Mahálkaris) disposed of possessory suits under Bombay Act III of 1876.

9 At the close of the year there were 89 Village Munsiffs and 223 Conciliators appointed under the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act as against 85 and 221 respectively at the end of 1891.

10. In Sind the constitution of the Civil Courts remains unaltered.

11 The following statement shows the numbers and designations of the regular Civil Courts which come within the scope of this report. The Courts of Cantonment Magistrates and Mámlatdárs are not included, as the discharge of the civil functions mentioned above in paragraph 8 occupies but a very small proportion of their time.

Regulation Provinces.

The High Court.

The Court of Small Causes in Bombay.

13 District Judges.

*2 Agents for Sardárs in the Dekkhan and Southern Marátha Country under Regulations XXIX of 1827 and VII of 1830.

1 Joint Judge.

2 Assistant Judges with full powers.

4 Assistant Judges.

5 Small Cause Courts (presided over by three Small Cause Court Judges).

15 First Class Subordinate Judges.

89 Second Class Subordinate Judges.

2 Inámdárs and Jaghirdárs with powers under Regulation XIII of 1830.

89 Village Munsiffs under the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act.

Sind.

The Sadar Court.

4 District Judges (including the Deputy Commissioner of Thar and Párkar).

1 Assistant Judge.

1 Judge of the Court of Small Causes.

12 Subordinate Judges.

2 Deputy Collectors, 7 Mukhtyárkars, and 7 Head Munshis in Thar and Párkar with powers to try civil suits.

---

* The Judge of Poona is Agent for Sardárs in the Dekkhan, and in the Southern Maratha Country the Agent for Sardárs is the Political Agent of Kolhápur.

12. The total receipts of all Courts in the Presidency amounted to Rs. 34,01,149 as compared with Rs. 31,93,153 in the year 1891, the expenditure being shown at Rs. 45,97,374 as compared with Rs. 46,90,930 in the previous year. These figures include the receipts and expenditure of Civil, Criminal and Revenue Courts taken all together in accordance with the directions of the Government of India contained in their Resolution No. 24—1552-62, dated 20th October 1882, received with Bombay Government's letter in the Judicial Department, No. 6798, dated 31st idem.

The information regarding the expenditure incurred on Court-houses, and revenue buildings was supplied direct to the High Court by the Public Works Department as in the previous year. Certain items of expenditure (such as the cost of repairs to the Council Hall at Poona, to Bella Vista at Mahábleshwar, to Sub-Registrars' offices, Forest Rangers' offices, and distilleries, &c.) entered in the statements forwarded by the Public Works Department, have been omitted, as these items do not properly fall within the scope of this report.

13. The following table shows the receipts and expenditure of the High Court as compared with the preceding two years:—

	1890.		1891.		1892.	
	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Receipts.	Expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
High Court (Original Side) ...	4,32,343	3,60,588	4,72,617	3,74,482	5,40,881	3,32,731
High Court (Appellate Side) ...	65,620	2,85,041	73,168	2,84,847	75,028	2,79,438

14. The total number of suits instituted in all the Courts during the year 1892 was 207,113 as compared with 194,681 in the year 1891, showing an increase of 12,432 suits. The increase is most marked in the Courts of Subordinate Judges, and in the Presidency Small Cause Court, the Village Courts, the Mofussil Small Cause Courts, and the Revenue Courts, while the District Courts show a decrease of 108 suits. The Province of Sind also shows a decrease.

The following table shows the number of suits instituted during the year 1892 as compared with the preceding four years:—

	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
Number of suits	189,328	194,475	202,166	194,681	207,113

15. The number of suits instituted in the High Court was 1,400 as compared with 1,419 in the year 1891. In the original jurisdiction the number of suits instituted shows a decrease of 10.

The insolvency suits in the High Court amounted to 685, being 4 more than in 1891.

16. The number of suits instituted in the High Court during the year under report as compared with the eight preceding years is shown in the following table:—

	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
Original Jurisdiction	479	525	556	539	556	726	727	695	685
Admiralty do.	1	...	8	2	...	...	1	1	...
Testamentary do.	8	7	13	17	11	12	20	36	27
Matrimonial (Pársi) Jurisdiction.	1	2	2	2	3	2	5	6	3
Insolvency jurisdiction... ...	546	590	619	698	579	681	709	681	685
Total ...	1,035	1,124	1,198	1,258	1,149	1,421	1,462	1,419	1,400

17 There were 3 matrimonial suits in the High Court as against 6 in 1891, but none in the Sadar Court in Sind.

18 The number of original suits instituted in the District Courts fell from 497 in 1891 to 389 during the year under report. The decrease is most marked in the Province of Sind and in the districts of Broach and Belgaum.

19 The following comparative table shows the number of suits instituted in the Courts of the Subordinate Judges and of the Jághirdárs and Inámdárs exercising civil jurisdiction in each district during the year under report as compared with the five preceding years:—

Districts.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891	1892.
Ahmedabad (including Kaira and Panch Maháls)	17,715	16,106	17,214	17,685	16,528	17,703
Surat	4,193	3,780	4,424	4,423	4,012	4,338
Broach	5,007	5,160	4,955	5,003	4,624	4,309
Thána	8,183	6,631	6,764	6,999	6,460	7,465
Kolába	3,923	3,254	3,312	3,421	3,076	3,721
Násik	11,164	10,737	9,759	12,227	11,367	11,718
Ratnágiri	6,191	6,132	6,000	6,143	5,949	6,296
Khándesh	22,752	19,828	18,398	18,470	19,247	23,930
Ahmednagar	5,467	4,757	4,762	5,322	4,951	4,895
Poona	4,446	4,551	3,373	3,514	3,650	3,865
Sholápur	5,624	5,023	4,569	4,625	5,544	6,116
Bijápur	3,128	3,318	3,675	3,846	3,895	4,507
Belgaum	3,975	4,061	3,432	3,426	3,508	3,195
Sátára	3,605	3,764	3,991	3,974	3,993	4,768
Dhárwár	2,233	2,190	2,275	2,234	2,327	2,490
Kánara	2,998	3,479	4,086	3,805	4,667	4,318
Karáchi	7,349	6,935	8,712	10,374	9,530	9,888
Hyderabad	8,291	8,809	8,780	10,434	11,103	8,940
Shikárpur	541	523	595	833	854	876
Upper Sind Frontier ...						
Thar and Párkar						
Total ...	1,26,785	1,19,038	1,19,076	1,26,758	1,25,285	1,33,338

20 There is an increase of 8,053 as compared with the preceding year. This increase is distributed among fourteen districts, the largest being in that of Khándesh, the District Judge of which attributes it partly to a good outturn of crops and partly to the belief on the part of the money-lenders in the probable extension of the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act to that district. There is a decrease in five districts, it being most marked in the district of Shikárpur (including Upper Sind Frontier).

21. The number of suits instituted in the Small Cause Courts during the year under report as compared with the preceding four years is shown in the following table:—

Names of Courts,	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
Ahmedabad	5,331	5,452	5,750	4,212	3,995
Nadiád	1,687	1,592	1,650	1,418	1,408
Surat	3,205	3,075	3,036	2,571	2,696
Broach	1,076	1,231	1,015	1,021	944
Poona	4,445	4,416	4,664	6,176	7,303
Karáchi (including Cantonment) ...	2,146	2,890	3,090	3,028	2,601
Bombay	31,899	33,695	32,412	29,555	31,508
Total ...	49,789	52,351	51,617	47,981	50,455

22. There is an increase of 2,474 over the figures for 1891. This increase is distributed among three of the Small Cause Courts, it being most marked in the case of the Bombay Small Cause Court. There is a decrease in four of the Small Cause Courts, it being most marked in the case of the Karáchi Small Cause Court.

23. The number of suits filed before Village Munsiffs rose from 6,001 in 1891 to 7,761 during the year 1892.

24. The following table shows the classification according to subject-matter of the suits instituted (excluding those in the High Court) during the year under report as compared with the preceding year :—

No.	Class of Suits.	1891.	1892.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Suits for Money.				
1	On contract in writing	91,447	1,00,398	8,951	...
2	On contract not in writing	11,592	10,223	...	1,369
3	On account stated	21,006	19,591	...	1,415
4	For money had and received	3,668	5,085	1,417	...
5	For goods sold	15,880	18,922	3,042	...
6	For wages, work and materials... ...	2,380	2,185	...	195
7	Other suits for money or moveables not already mentioned	1,111	1,427	316	...
8	Rent of houses and property other than land.	3,423	3,641	218	...
9	Moveable property, or the value thereof ...	1,279	1,243	...	36
10	Damages	1,532	1,385	...	147
	Title and other Suits.				
11	Arrears of rent of land with or without ejectment or cancelment of lease	4,306	4,432	126	...
12	Enhancement or abatement of rent ...	24	23	...	1
13	Relating to distraint	15	7	...	8
14	Damages for extortion or withholding receipts or on account of illegal restraint or other causes	72	97	25	...
15	For pattáhs and kabuláyats	471	614	143	...
16	For recovery of possession or removal of obstruction under Bombay Act III of 1876 ...	13,900	14,138	238	...
17	Suits for immoveable property	8,461	8,799	338	...
18	Suits for declaratory decrees	551	564	13	...
19	Other suits under the Specific Relief Act ...	619	341	...	278
20	Suits to declare and establish rights to real property, including pre-emption, foreclosure, &c.	2,467	2,352	...	115
21	Suits to declare and establish personal rights.	201	215	14	...
22	Suits for an account	213	166	...	47
23	Suits relating to religious endowments ...	9	2	...	7
24	Suits to set aside judgments, contracts or obligations on the ground of fraud ...	42	38	...	4
25	Suits for dissolution of marriage ...	14	10	...	4
26	Suits for enforcement of matrimonial rights.	191	196	5	...
27	Suits for partition	585	597	12	...
28	Suits relating to shipping	7	2	...	5
29	Suits relating to religion and caste ...	2	4	2	...
30	Administration suits	13	23	10	...
31	Interpleader suits	6	...	...	6
32	Dissolution of partnership	19	16	...	3
33	Suits under Section 261, Act X of 1865 (also Hindu Wills Act)	4	4	...	...
34	Other suits not falling under any of the previous heads	2,438	1,900	...	538

25. There is a considerable increase in suits on contracts in writing, for goods sold, for money had and received, for immoveable property, other suits for money or moveables, suits for recovery of possession or removal of obstruction under Bom

bay Act III of 1876 and in those for rent of houses and property other than land, while there is a decrease on suits on account stated, on contracts not in writing, other suits under the Specific Relief Act, suits for wages, work and materials, for damages and in suits to declare and establish right to real property, &c. Suits falling under the last head given in the table have also decreased by 538.

26. The following table exhibits the classification according to the subject-matter of the suits instituted in the High Court during the year under report as compared with 1891 :—

Class of Suits.	1891.	1892.	Increase.	Decrease.
Suits for Money or Moveable Property.				
On contract in writing	171	132	...	39
On contract not in writing	11	2	...	9
On account stated	118	134	16	...
For money had and received	5	14	9	...
For goods sold	19	14	...	5
For wages, work and materials	6	13	7	...
Other suits for money or moveables not already mentioned	...	17	17	...
Rent not falling under the rent-law	...	1	1	...
Moveable property or value thereof	31	14	...	17
Damages	35	35	...	...
Title and other Suits.				
Arrears of rent with or without ejectment or cancelment of lease...	...	...	...	...
Enhancement or abatement of rent	...	...	...	..
For pattáhs and kabuláyats	...	...	...	...
Suits for immoveable property	51	58	7	...
Suits for declaratory decrees	5	4	...	1
Other suits under the Specific Relief Act ...	39	59	20	...
Suits to declare and establish rights to real property, including pre-emption, foreclosure, &c. ...	27	46	19	...
Suits to declare and establish personal rights ...	19	20	1	...
Suits for an account	31	22	...	9
Suits relating to religious endowments... ...	...	...	...	...
Suits to set aside judgments, contracts or obligations on the ground of fraud	15	5	...	10
Suits for dissolution of marriage	1	6	5	.
Suits for enforcement of matrimonial rights ...	...	2	2	...
Suits for partition	20	5	...	15
Suits relating to shipping	...	1	1	...
Administration suits	25	37	12	...
Interpleader suits	6	2	...	4
Dissolution of partnership	37	31	...	6
Suits under Section 261, Act X of 1865 (also Hindu Wills Act)	36	27	...	9
Other suits not falling under any of the previous heads	24	11	...	13

27. This shows a decrease of 20 as compared with the preceding year. Suits on contracts in writing for moveable property or value thereof, for partition, and the suits falling under the last head given in the table show a decrease of 39, 17, 15 and 13 respectively, while other suits under the Specific Relief Act, suits to declare and establish rights to real property, &c., other suits for money or moveables, suits on account stated and administration suits show an increase of 20, 19, 17, 16 and 12 respectively. There are also smaller variations under several other heads.

28. The aggregate value of the subject-matter of suits instituted during the year 1892 on the Original Side of the High Court amounted to Rs. 66,29,369 against Rs. 80,19,866 in the year 1891, showing a decrease of Rs. 13,90,497. The total value of claims in the Mofussil Courts was Rs. 1,80,92,428 against

Rs. 2,27,77,303 in the preceding year, showing a decrease of Rs. 46,84,875. The total value of claims in the Presidency Small Cause Courts amounted to Rs. 34,51,562 against Rs. 33,56,631 in the year 1891, showing an increase of Rs. 94,931.

29. In the 207,113 suits instituted during the year under report the value of the claims did not exceed—

Rs. 10 in 31,442	Rs. 500 in 33,753
Rs. 50 in 86,909	Rs. 1,000 in 3,589
Rs. 100 in 37,187	Rs. 5,000 in 2,141

Rs. 10,000 in 243.

In 197 suits the claims exceeded Rs. 10,000 in value. There were also 11,652 suits the value of which cannot be estimated in money. There has been an increase in all the classes of suits except in those in which the value of the claims did not exceed Rs. 10,000 and in those in which it exceeded Rs. 10,000.

Disposal of Suits.

30. The total number of suits disposed of by the several classes of Civil Courts during the year 1892 amounted to 206,843 as against 197,898 in the preceding year, showing an increase of 8,945. The arrears at the beginning of the year were 31,995 and at the close of the year 34,092.

31. The following table exhibits the number of suits decided by the several classes of Civil Courts during the year under report as compared with the two preceding years :—

	1890.	1891.	1892.
High Court...	1,430	1,296	1,829
Sadar Court in Sind	1	.....	1
District and Assistant Judges	368	538	457
Subordinate Judges	127,040	126,944	131,504
Cantonment Magistrates	1,801	387	790
Jághirdárs and Inámdárs	28	17	28
Small Cause Courts	51,236	48,970	50,323
Village Munsiffs	7,291	6,009	7,813
Mámlatdárs under Bombay Act III of 1876 ...	13,753	13,737	14,098
Total ...	202,948	197,898	206,843

These figures show a general increase in all classes of Courts except in the Courts of District and Assistant Judges.

32. The following table shows the details of suits disposed of by the High Court on its Original Side during the year under report as compared with the preceding year :—

		1891.	1892.
Disposed of without trial		246	708
Compromised		78	92
Decreed on confession		12	10
Decreed *ex-parte*		489	461
Dismissed *ex-parte*		275	308
On reference to arbitration...	For plaintiff	.....	.....
	For defendant	.....	.....
With contest	For plaintiff	142	169
	For defendant	54	81
Total ...		1,296	1,829

There were 1,309 suits pending at the close of the year under report against 1,683 pending at the close of the preceding year.

33. The table below shows the manner in which suits were disposed of in the Mofussil and the Bombay Small Cause Courts during the year 1892 as compared with the year 1891 :—

		1891.	1892.
Disposed of without trial		19,364	19,294
Compromised		38,452	38,267
Decreed on confession		22,565	23,501
Decreed *ex-parte*		58,861	64,102
Dismissed *ex-parte*		2,594	2,500
On reference to arbitration	For plaintiff	1,102	1,247
	For defendant	65	87
With contest ...	For plaintiff	37,334	38,585
	For defendant	10,256	9,617
Total ...		1,90,593	1,97,200

There were 32,783 suits pending at the close of the year as compared with 30,311 pending at the end of 1891.

34. The following table gives the number of suits decreed *ex-parte* by the District and Subordinate and Small Cause Courts respectively, during the years 1891 and 1892 :—

	1891.	1892.	Increase.	Decrease.
Small Cause Courts	16,263	17,401	1,138	...
District and Subordinate Courts ...	42,201	46,155	3,954	...

35. The percentage of suits thus disposed of to the total number of cases decided by the Courts in each of the last three years is shown in the following table :—

	1890.	1891.	1892.
Small Cause Courts	35·5	33·21	34
District and Subordinate Courts	34	33	34·97

36. The following table exhibits the average duration of suits in the various classes of Courts as compared with the preceding year :—

Class of Courts.	Average number of days during which Suits lasted.			
	1891.		1892.	
	Contested.	Uncontested.	Contested.	Uncontested.
Unpaid Tribunals—				
Jághirdárs and Inámdárs ...	123	79	44	52
Paid Sub-divisional Courts—				
Subordinate Judges' Courts ...	133·713	67·132	131·169	56·335
Cantonment Magistrates' Courts ...				
Mámlatdárs' Courts	12·430	6·954	74·300	68·636
Small Cause Courts	81·334	46·723	79	46·963
District Courts	299	203·8	328·850	144·596
High Court	262	119·679	306	319·141
Presidency Small Cause Court ...	61	39·5	47	39

37. The average duration of suits has increased in the Mámlatdárs' Courts and in the High Court, while it has decreased in the Courts of Jághirdárs and Inámdárs, Subordinate Judges and Cantonment Magistrates and in the Presidency Small Cause Court. In the District Courts it has increased in the case of contested suits but decreased in the case of uncontested ones, while in the Mofussil Small Cause Courts it has decreased in the case of contested suits and has remained almost the same in the case of uncontested suits.

38. Of the 1,309 cases pending in the High Court at the close of the year, 860 had been filed for more than three months. Of the 32,783 suits pending in the Subordinate and Small Cause Courts at the end of the year, 11,127 had been instituted for more than three months.

39. Besides the regular suits disposed of by the Civil Courts, they also decided 20,845 miscellaneous cases out of 24,659 which came before them, leaving 3,814 pending at the end of the year.

Conciliators under the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act.

40. The following table exhibits the work done by Conciliators as shown in Appendix K, referred to in paragraph 36 of the Special Judge's report:—

Names of Districts.	For disposal.				Disposed of.									Balance remaining for disposal.	Special particulars.		
	Arrears.	Newly presented during the year.	By transfer.	Total.	Withdrawn by applicant or compromised.	Struck off by Conciliator for default.	Disposed of by agreement forwarded to Court under Section 44.	Referred to arbitration and agreement forwarded to Court under section 45.	Conciliation failed. By neglect or refusal of opposite party to attend.	Conciliation failed. By non-agreement of parties.	Conciliation failed. Total of two previous columns.	By transfer.	Total disposed of.		How many certificates under section 46 granted in 1892.	Fees realized during the year under sections 44, 45 and 46.	Process Fees realized during the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
																Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Poona . .	1,193	9,850	..	11,043	640	2,171	2,203	1	3,754	792	4,546	13	9,574	1,469	3,828	1,882 5 0	1,158 15 0
Sátára . ..	1,093	5,792	90	6,975	402	1,618	973	5	2,517	404	2,921	86	6,005	970	2,850	1,503 7 0	965 5 0
Ahmednagar ..	672	5,507	64	6,243	206	1,705	790	..	2,150	607	2,757	64	5,522	721	2,729	1,195 12 0	792 14 0
Sholápur ..	275	2,808	4	3,087	193	740	430	..	826	479	1,305	4	2,672	415	1,294	656 3 0	420 10 0
Total ..	3,233	23,957	158	27,348	1,441	6,234	4,396	6	9,247	2,282	11,529	167	23,773	3,575	10,701	52,97 11 0	3,037 12 0
Results of 1891..	3,379	22,527	225	26,131	1,548	6,075	3,893	2	9,107	2,076	11,183	197	22,898	3,233	10,464	5,041 13 0	3,360 7 0

Appeals.

41. The total number of appeals before all the Appellate Courts during the year under report was 11,263, of which 6,041 were disposed of, and 5,222 remained pending at the close of the year. The number of appeals filed (including those that were re-admitted), disposed of and left pending before the several Appellate Courts of the Presidency during the last three years is shown in the table given below :—

		1890.			1891.			1892.		
		Instituted.	Disposed of.	Pending.	Instituted.	Disposed of.	Pending.	Instituted.	Disposed of.	Pending.
High Court.										
Original Side		42	45	23	29	38	14	63	41	36
Appellate Side.	First Appeals	154	162	191	196	185	202	215	182	235
	Second do.	899	1,021	713	1,047	905	855	1,005	937	923
Sadar Court in Sind.	First do.	18	14	12	16	12	16	25	16	25
	Second do.	28	25	5	14	13	6	31	24	13

	1890.			1891.			1892.		
	Instituted.	Disposed of.	Pending.	Instituted.	Disposed of.	Pending.	Instituted.	Disposed of.	Pending.
District Courts.									
Ahmedabad, including Kaira and Panch Mahals.	437	503	310	425	539	196	423	282	337
Surat	119	167	41	170	107	104	118	85	137
Broach	104	67	137	111	71	227	78	49	256
Khándesh	310	321	404	257	413	248	273	381	140
Thána, including Kolába ...	511	446	489	356	382	413	343	423	333
Násik	280	258	220	310	383	147	186	273	60
Ahmednagar	284	230	413	247	199	461	216	470	207
Poona	271	381	290	285	490	85	270	304	51
Sholápur-Bijápur	309	161	561	269	463	367	370	314	423
Sátára	428	236	518	404	421	501	330	454	377
Belgaum...	241	237	88	215	126	177	247	167	257
Dhárwár	452	579	178	377	230	325	411	341	395
Ratnagiri	482	355	719	574	567	726	701	747	680
Kanara	283	270	74	251	221	104	217	219	102
Karáchi	14	10	12	15	21	6	21	20	7
Hyderabad	84	39	73	69	87	55	74	66	63
Shikárpur	119	87	187	156	96	247	157	239	165
Thar and Párkar	5	4	1	3	4	...	5	5	...
Court of the Political Agent, Kolhápur and Southern Marátha Country.	4	4	...	2	2	...	2	2	...

42. The number of appeals instituted on the Original Side of the High Court has risen from 29 in 1891 to 63 in 1892. On the Appellate Side of the High Court the number has risen from 196 to 215 in the case of first appeals, while it has fallen from 1,047 to 1,005 in the case of second appeals. The number of first and second appeals filed in the Sadar Court in Sind has risen from 16 and 14 in 1891 to 25 and 31, respectively, during the year under report. The number of appeals filed in the District Courts (including those in Sind) has fallen from 4,496 in 1891 to 4,442 during 1892. The districts of Ratnágiri, Sholápur-Bijápur, Dhárwár, Belgaum, Khándesh, Karáchi, Hyderabad, Shikárpur, and Thar and Párkar show an increase in the number of appeals filed during the year under report, while those of Násik, Sátára, Surat, Kánara, Broach, Ahmednagar, Poona, Thána (including Kolába), and Ahmedabad show a decrease, it being most marked in the district of Násik. The arrears at the close of the year have increased in the districts of Ahmedabad (141), Belgaum (80), Dhárwár (70), Sholápur-Bijápur (56), Surat (33), Broach (29), Hyderabad (8), and Karáchi (1), and have decreased in those of Ahmednagar (254), Sátára (124), Khándesh (108), Násik (87), Shikárpur (82), Thána (including Kolába) (80), Ratnágiri (46), Poona (34), and Kánara (2).

43. The number of appeals of all kinds made to the High Court from each district during the year under report, as compared with the four preceding years, is shown in the following table :—

Names of Districts.	1888.			1889.			1890.			1891.			1892.		
	Second Appeals.	Regular Appeals.	Miscellaneous Appeals.	Second Appeals.	Regular Appeals.	Miscellaneous Appeals.	Second Appeals.	Regular Appeals.	Miscellaneous Appeals.	Second Appeals.	Regular Appeals.	Miscellaneous Appeals.	Second Appeals.	Regular Appeals.	Miscellaneous Appeals.
Ahmedabad, including Kaira and Panch Mahals	76	31	8	95	31	4	90	34	8	163	50	4	96	52	4
Surat	24	22	9	26	14	7	25	18	1	72	29	6	28	32	5
Broach	15	2	1	4	..	2	12	3	...	10	4	1	12	2	2
Khándesh	40	4	1	46	6	...	60	5	1	79	6	2	82	7	...
Thána, including Kolába	48	18	2	79	5	1	90	8	5	57	11	4	44	10	5
Násik	33	5	2	42	7	1	37	11	1	47	8	3	57	9	2
Ahmednagar	53	3	1	48	4	...	40	4	...	30	7	1	92	4	3
Poona	54	18	5	51	18	1	77	16	2	108	37	6	97	33	6
Sholápur-Bijápur	51	13	3	94	11	2	54	9	6	64	5	4	46	9	3
Sátára	140	6	9	148	16	6	118	7	4	96	7	5	149	8	9
Belgaum	106	12	1	72	9	1	68	5	1	57	9	7	46	9	...
Dhárwár	41	27	5	76	16	1	74	10	3	117	18	1	54	16	1
Ratnágiri	87	8	3	152	12	4	77	9	1	71	6	...	133	15	2
Kánara	35	1	1	111	6	9	69	11	2	65	3	5	60	3	5
Zanzibár	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poona Agent for Sardárs in the Deccan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
Kolhápur, Political Agent ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Muskat	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...

44. In the High Court there were 77 appeals from decrees of Judges sitting on the Original Side, including 17 references from the Bombay Court of Small Causes. Of these 10 were dismissed for default or otherwise not prosecuted, while in 15 cases the decrees were confirmed, in 8 modified and in 2 reversed, and 6 cases were remanded, withdrawn or dismissed. There were 36 such appeals, and references pending at the close of the year.

45. From the Mofussil Courts there were 417 appeals from original decrees, which were disposed of as shown below :—

	Number.
Dismissed under Section 551, Civil Proccdure Code ...	9
Dismissed for default, &c.	7
Decree confirmed	111
Do. modified	20
Do. reversed	19
Remanded	16
Total disposed of ...	182
Pending ...	235
Total ...	417

46. The number of second appeals before the High Court was 1,860 against 1,760 in 1891.

They were disposed of as shown below :—

	Number.
Dismissed under Section 551, Civil Procedure Code ...	410
Do. for default, &c.	22
Decree confirmed	382
Do. modified	22
Do. reversed	57
Remanded	44
Total disposed of ...	937
Pending ...	923
Total ...	1,860

47. The number of appeals that were before the Sadar Court in Sind, together with the manner in which they were disposed of, is given in the following table :—

	Number of Appeals before the Court.	Disposed of						Total disposed of.	Pending.
		Confirmed, Section 551, C. P. C.	Dismissed for default.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.		
Appeals from original decrees	41	1	2	6	5	1	1	16	25
Appeals from appellate decrees	37	7	...	8	2	3	4	24	13

48. The total number of appeals from decrees before the District Courts amounted to 8,831, including 1,296 decided by Subordinate Judges with appellate powers, as compared with 9,211 in 1891. The manner in which they were disposed of is given below :—

	Number.
Confirmed under Section 551, Civil Procedure Code ...	244
Dismissed for default, &c.	273
Decree confirmed	2,737
Do. modified	601
Do. reversed	778
Remanded	208
Total disposed of ...	4,841
Pending at the end of the year ...	3,990
Total ...	8,831

49. The following table exhibits the ratio of the number of cases in which the decrees of the lower courts were confirmed to that of those in which the decrees were reversed or varied, as well as the number of appeals disposed of in each district :—

Courts.	Total number of Appeals disposed of.	Ratio of cases in which the Decrees were confirmed or left unaltered.	Ratio of cases in which the Decrees were reversed or varied, or suits remanded.
High Court.			
Original Side	41	61	39
Appellate Side ... First appeals	182	70	30
Appellate Side ... Second appeals	937	87	13
Sadar Court in Sind. First appeals	16	56	44
Sadar Court in Sind. Second appeals	24	62	38
District Courts.			
Ahmedabad (including Kaira and Panch Mahals) ...	282	60	40
Surat	85	69	31
Broach...	49	65	35
Thána	236	60	40
Kolába	187	71	29
Násik	273	71	29
Khándesh	381	72	28
Ahmednagar	470	68	32
Poona	304	71	29
Sholápur-Bijápur	314	70	30
Sátára	454	65	35
Belgaum	167	83	17
Dhárwár	341	80	20
Ratnágiri	747	60	40
Kánara	219	50	50
Karáchi	20	90	10
Hyderabad	66	62	38
Shikárpur	239	69	31
Thar and Párkar	5	60	40

50. There were 254 miscellaneous appeals before the Appellate Courts which were disposed of as follows :—

	Number.
Confirmed under Section 551, Civil Procedure Code ...	21
Dismissed for default, &c.	24
Orders confirmed	92
Do. modified	6
Do. reversed	42
Remanded	13
Total disposed of ...	198
Pending ...	56
Total ...	254

The number disposed of in the preceding year was 178, sixty-seven (67) being left pending at the end of the year.

51. The High Court on its Appellate Side disposed of 231 applications under its extraordinary jurisdiction, 19 references under the Civil Procedure Code, 2 references under the Stamp Act I of 1879, one for confirmation of decree for dissolution of marriage under Act IV of 1869, and one reference under Bombay Act III of 1876. There were left pending at the end of the year fifty-eight (58) such applications and references.

Execution of Decrees.

52. The total number of applications for execution of decrees before all the Civil Courts during the year 1892 amounted to 271,180 as compared with 267,850 in 1891. These were dealt with as follows:—

In 37,513 satisfaction was obtained in full.
In 48,378 do. do. in part.
132,303 applications were wholly infructuous.
358 applications were transferred to other districts and provinces for disposal; and
48,945 remained pending at the close of the year.

53. Judgment-debtors were arrested without being imprisoned in 3,457 cases and were actually imprisoned in 1,994 cases. The corresponding numbers during the year 1891 were 3,611 and 1,956 respectively.

54. The total amount recovered by all the Courts in execution proceedings amounted to Rs. 51,74,901 as compared with Rs. 43,78,633 in 1891.

55. The number of applications under Chapter XX of the Civil Procedure Code in the mofussil amounted to 326 as compared with 354 in 1891, 296 in 1890, and 265 in 1889. The number of such applications in the four districts, subject to the operation of the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act was 42 as compared with 34 in 1891.

56. In the Insolvency Court in Bombay, constituted under 11 and 12 Victoria, Chapter XXI, there were 685 applications presented as compared with 681 in 1891 and 709 in 1890.

57. The number of civil cases tried with the aid of assessors was 15 as compared with 28 in the preceding year, all being cases under the Land Acquisition Act (X of 1870). There was one case disposed of in the Pársi District Matrimonial Court and four such cases in the Pársi Chief Matrimonial Court.

58. A tabular statement is appended to this report showing the amount of work done during the year under report in the several Courts in each district subordinate to the High Court.

59. In this Presidency the records of suits disposed of by Subordinate Courts are finally deposited in the District Courts. This system provides a safeguard against the probability of their being tampered with, and parties have been secured against unnecessary expense and delay in obtaining copies by the rules framed by the High Court and published at page 84 of the revised edition of the Civil Circulars. The records and libraries are reported by the District Judges generally to be in good order. The destruction of old records is carried out periodically in accordance with the rules framed by the High Court.

60. During the year under report six of the District Judges, one Joint Judge, one Assistant Judge, F. P., and one Assistant Judge inspected 35 of the Courts subordinate to them. The general results of these inspections, as reported to the High Court, were, on the whole, satisfactory, but due notice was taken of any cases of irregularity or laxity discovered. Such of the work of the Subordinate Judges as came before the High Court in the hearing of civil appeals has shown that these officers as a body discharge their duties with intelligence and industry. The work in many Subordinate Courts is exceedingly heavy and cannot be adequately performed by a single Judge.

61. The District Judge of Ahmedabad attributes the increase in the number of suits instituted in his district to abundant rain which created expectation of a favourable harvest. He reports that the decrease in the number of appeals disposed of was due to the fact that the Assistant Judgeship was vacant for 10 months and 12 days, that there was only one Judge in the District Court for 1 month and 21 days, and that the First Class Subordinate Judge was without appellate powers for 2 months and 3 days.

62. The District Judge of Khándesh brings to notice the following points, reported by Ráo Sáheb Govind Balkrishna Koparkar, Subordinate Judge of Nandurbár:—

(1). In sales of immoveable property by Civil Courts in execution of decrees judgment-debtors often suffer considerably, because the Courts have no power under the Civil Procedure Code to set aside a sale on the ground that the price realized is small or inadequate. Under Section 311, three things are necessary to enable a Court to set aside a sale, *viz.*, (1) an application either by the decree-holder or by the judgment-debtor; (2) a material irregularity in publishing or conducting the sale; and (3) substantial injury by reason of the irregularity. In the absence of any one of these three elements no sale of immoveable property can be set aside. The Subordinate Judge, therefore, suggests that, in the interests of the public, Civil Courts should be invested with powers to set aside sales and to re-sell the properties to the best advantage of the parties concerned either *suo motu* or on the application of any of the parties, in cases in which the Courts are satisfied that the price realized by the sale already made is not commensurate with the real value of the property, irrespective of the circumstances that might have caused the inadequacy of the price.

(2). When a judgment-debtor adjusts in any way out of Court the decree passed against him, the period within which he is required to make an application to the Court for the issue of a notice to his judgment-creditor to show cause why the adjustment should not be recorded as certified under Section 258, Civil Procedure Code, is 90 days under Article 173A of Schedule II of the present Limitation Act. The Subordinate Judge thinks that this period is very short as the judgment-debtor being, in most cases, an illiterate and ignorant man fails through sheer ignorance of the law on the subject to make the necessary application to the Court within the limited time and when the judgment-creditor proceeds to execute his decree against him, he becomes aware for the first time of the fraud committed on him. He then informs the Court of the private adjustment which he made of the decree and prays for redress. But the principle of law "*ignorantia juris non-excusat*" comes in his way and his application being time-barred, he obtains no redress whatever. The Subordinate Judge, therefore, suggests that the time for the judgment-debtor to make an application under Section 258 of the Civil Procedure Code should be made co-extensive with the time allowed to the judgment-creditor to execute his decree.

63. The District Judge of Belgaum states that the increase in the arrears of civil appeals in his Court was caused partly by very heavy criminal work and partly by the fact that much of the Court's time was occupied in disposing of keenly contested land acquisition cases.

64. The Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Poona attributes the increase in the number of suits instituted in his Court to the growth of trade and business in the City and the Cantonment.

65. The results of the administration of civil justice in this Presidency during the year under report may be briefly summed up as follows:—

There were 12,432 more suits instituted during the year 1892 than in 1891. The number of suits disposed of by all the Civil Courts during the year has also increased by 8,945, resulting in an increase of the arrears by 2,097. The number of appeals disposed of was 6,041 or 66 more than in 1891. The arrears of appeals have been reduced by 260.

Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature,
Appellate Side,
Bombay, 25th September 1893.

C. H. JOPP,
Registrar.

No. 1593 OF 1893.

FROM

GEO. M. MACPHERSON, ESQUIRE, I. C. S.,
Judicial Commissioner in Sind;

To

THE REGISTRAR,
Her Majesty's High Court,
Bombay.

Judicial Commissioner's Office,
Karáchi, 5th August 1893.

SIR,

I have the honour to forward herewith the annual statements as to the administration of criminal and civil justice in the Province of Sind during the year 1892, along with the reports of the District and Sessions Judges and the District Magistrates.

2. Where the reports contain figures differing from those in the returns, the latter should be taken as correct. Reports are not corrected as often as the returns have to be changed, and therefore are not so trustworthy. Moreover, in their reports some Magistrates write loosely, leaving it uncertain whether cases were true or not, and at times giving the history of cases committed in the year under report but decided in the following year. Again, in a report a case may be mentioned as one of murder, while in reality when tried it has been found to be one of causing hurt. I regret that in one district the same mistake was committed which I have referred to in previous year's reports, cases being shown as brought to trial in 1892 which in reality were so in 1891, though disposed of in 1892. This is but one instance of several, showing how difficult or almost impossible it is to obtain thoroughly accurate returns.

3. I may here repeat what I said in previous year's reports as to the constitution of the Courts in Sind. Sind contains under the Sadar Court 3 Sessions Divisions and 5 (Magisterial) Districts, 2 of which are under Deputy Commissioners invested with the special powers given by Section 30 of the Criminal Procedure Code. There are also Courts of Elders under the District Magistrates on the Frontier, which dispose of serious cases in which the evidence is sufficient for conviction according to the customs and ideas of the tribes residing on the Frontier, though not sufficient for conviction in our regular Courts. There are 4 Civil Districts, Thar and Párkar being for civil purposes under the Deputy Commissioner as District Judge, while different Revenue officers subordinate to him try all civil cases valued at less than Rs. 2,000.

4. I have often had to refer in former years' reports to the very heavy work in the Shikárpur Sessions Court, which at times caused the civil work to come almost to a standstill. An Assistant Judge was sent there, and during about two-thirds of 1892 he was working there, which has made a considerable difference in the amount of civil appeals disposed of. I have in former reports alluded to the tendency in Upper Sind to settle original cases which have been pending long, when it is seen that they are really to be taken up for disposal. The figures for 1892 given under civil justice give the strange result of this as affecting the District Court. There is reason to hope that the more ready disposal of civil work will continue in that Court, though for some months in this year there has only been one judicial officer in the District Court.

5. I alluded above to the Court or "Council of Elders" in the Frontier districts. Another regulation was issued last year affecting such Courts. This is not the place for discussing its provisions, save as they affect the work of the regular Courts of justice. One change introduced is that by which, at any time before judgment is pronounced by the Sessions Court, the District Magistrate may withdraw any case under trial before that Court in respect of

any person subject to the Regulation, and may refer it to a Council of Elders. The result of this strangely affects the return as to persons pending or escaped. A case involving 22 persons was withdrawn in Shikárpur, and the Sessions Judge consequently stayed proceedings. The accused left the Court and at once left the country. The result is that the case against these people is still pending as referred to the Council of Elders, but they are neither in custody nor on bail, &c., nor have they escaped, though they have absconded. A little care would have prevented this unfortunate result.

6. All the District Magistrates and District and Sessions Judges were Europeans, with 1 native Assistant Judge, at the end of 1892, as in the previous year. Mr. Khareghát had, however, acted as District and Sessions Judge of Hyderabad for some time during the year. There were 12 European Magistrates and 1 Native Magistrate exercising both original and appellate jurisdiction in 1892 as against 11 and 1 in 1891, while in 1892 there were 11 European Magistrates exercising only original jurisdiction, 8 as 1st Class and 3 as 3rd Class Magistrates against 11 such Magistrates in 1891, of whom all had been of the 1st Class except 1 of the 2nd Class. The number of native Magistrates at the end of 1892 was 121, or 5 more than there were at the end of 1891, including 12 Special Magistrates, of whom there were only 5 in 1891. These 121 Magistrates included 10 of the 1st Class, 62 of the 2nd and 49 of the 3rd Class against 10, 57 and 49 or 116 in all in 1891. During the year, however, the numbers actually exercising Magisterial powers varied from time to time. As in 1891, the Cantonment Magistrate of Karáchi was also Judge of the Cantonment Court of Small Causes at Karáchi during 1892, and the Registrar of the (city) Court of Small Causes exercised jurisdiction in suits not exceeding Rs. 20 in value. Including the Revenue officers in Thar and Párkar, 24 natives exercised original civil jurisdiction as Subordinate Judges at the end of last year compared with 27 in 1891. The pecuniary jurisdiction of the Subordinate Judges in Sind differs from that of the Subordinate Judges under the High Court in that none of the former can dispose of cases exceeding Rs. 5,000 in value.

7. Part II of Statement No. I gives the income and expenditure of all classes of Courts in Sind. The aggregate receipts amounted to Rs. 3,68,009, the charges amounting to Rs. 5,20,360 in 1892 against Rs. 3,69,815 and Rs. 5,24,329, respectively, during the preceding year. Thus in 1892 both receipts and expenditure show a decrease, the former of Rs. 1,806 and the latter of Rs. 3,969. The District and Sessions Courts with the Subordinate Courts cost Rs. 2,29,070, but their receipts exceeded that amount by Rs. 8,254. The receipts and charges of the Small Cause Courts almost balanced each other, the expenditure having been about Rs. 450 over the income. The Magistrates' Courts cost Rs. 2,31,011, while the income of those Courts amounted to only Rs. 1,06,811, or to about Rs. 1,24,200 less than the expenditure on their account. Naturally, from the nature of its work, the figures for the Sadar Court show that its expenditure (Rs. 40,596) largely (namely, by Rs. 35,961) exceeded the receipts (Rs. 4,635). To the expenditure, however, has to be added the cost on account of buildings, which is separately given by the Superintending Engineer. But many of the buildings shown as revenue buildings are really used also as Magisterial Courts and as police lock-ups and for registration offices, so that I do not try to calculate the exact sum which should be added on account of judicial buildings. There are also some omissions, though not of large amounts, in calculating the expense of Magisterial Courts, as to which in future separate instructions will be asked.

8. I now take up consideration of the tables as to criminal justice. In 1891 there were reported 21,713 offences involving 44,603 persons, of which number 17,460 cases with 33,260 persons were returned as true. For 1892, the corresponding figures are 22,132 offences with 45,025 offenders reported, the cases reported true being 17,473 with 32,306 offenders. A comparison of the figures for these years shows that whereas during last year there were the very similar increases of 419 and 422 in the number of offences and offenders reported, the number of cases returned as true increased by 13, but the number of offenders returned as true fell in 1892 by 954. The offences and offenders reported thus increased by some hundreds, and there was a scarcely perceptible increase in the number of offences reported as true, but the number of true offenders fell by

a much larger number. It is interesting to note the figures as to offences reported and reported true from 1887 to 1892. In all these years the number of offences reported was under 22,000, which it now slightly exceeds, but the difference between offences reported and reported true has always been between 4,000 and 5,000, and in four of these years has been between 4,600 and 4,700. I give the figures for comparison. Offences reported and reported true in these years were :—

21,221,	21,946,	21,193,	21,268,	21,713,	22,132,
16,612,	17,302,	16,530,	17,186,	17,460,	17,473,

giving a difference of—

4,609,	4,644,	4,663,	4,082,	4,253,	4,659.

The differences in the numbers of the true offenders for these years were more considerable, the figures being, namely, 33,809, 34,541, 31,453, 32,499, 33,260 and 32,306. The number for 1892 was thus very like that for 1890.

9. The number of offences and persons reported and reported true in 1892 are shown below for the different districts :—

District.	Reported.		Reported true.	
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
Karáchi	6,332	11,918	4,802	8,589
Hyderabad	5,682	10,863	4,597	7,726
Shikárpur	8,079	18,290	6,276	12,652
Thar and Párkar	963	1,856	862	1,563
Upper Sind Frontier	1,076	2,098	936	1,776
Total ... 1892 ...	22,132	45,025	17,473	32,306
Total ... 1891 ...	21,713	44,603	17,460	33,260
Decrease or Increase in 1892 ...	+419	+422	+13	−954

With the above should be compared the number of persons under trial and convicted or acquitted for each district, which (including in brackets those disposed of by the Sadar Court) give the following figures :—

District.	Accused Persons.			
	Under trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted or discharged.	Pending trial.
Karáchi	8,510	3,239	5,125	139
Hyderabad	8,036	3,806 (+3)	3,709 (+1)	492
Shikárpur	12,935	3,069 (+1)	9,484 (+1)	362 (+1)
Upper Sind Frontier	1,775	712 (+3)	1,001	55
Thar and Párkar	1,572	597 (+1)	918	41
Total ... 1892 ...	32,828	11,423 (+8)	20,237 (+2)	1,089 (+1)
Total ... 1891 ...	33,635	10,214	22,206	1,166
(Decrease or Increase in) 1892 ...	−807	+1,217	−1,967	−76

This is in so far very satisfactory as showing that, though there were above 800 fewer persons under trial in 1892, the convictions rose by above 1,200, while those acquitted and discharged decreased by nearly 2,000. In 1891, there had been a large increase in acquittals and discharges and decrease in convictions. The acquittals, however, vary so much, depending on the number of offences which are compounded or not proceeded with, that the convictions are of more importance. As has formerly been found to be the case, Shikárpur, with far the largest number of persons under trial, has fewer convictions than Hyderabad or Karáchi, and more acquittals than both these districts together. Hyderabad, with fewer persons under trial, has more convictions than either of the other two large districts, and also fewer acquittals. Thar and Párkar had scarcely 600 convictions, the Jacobabad District (as I may call the Upper Sind Frontier District) had slightly above 700, while those in the other districts varied between 3,069 and 3,806.

10. It is well, however, to compare generally the numbers of convictions for compoundable and non-compoundable offences. I have often referred to this matter as affecting our statistics and making them as to some matters nearly useless The only way to remedy this is to have a separate column for offences which are actually compounded and not proceeded with. In Shikárpur 4,397 persons were tried for hurt and attempted hurt, of whom only 152 were convicted, 4,197 being acquitted or discharged. The above table gives 9,485 as the total number of acquittals for that district, so that 4,197 out of 9,485 were on account of complaints of hurt, &c. In Hyderabad, with 1,589 persons under trial for hurt, the acquittals are 1,239 (out of a total of 3,710) with 257 convictions, while in Karáchi the acquittals were 3,185 with 263 convictions out of 3,472 persons under trial. For the whole province the acquittals as to hurt were 9,387 out of 10,322 persons under trial with 758 convictions. In 1891 there were 11,026 acquittals and only 637 convictions out of 11,841 persons tried for causing or attempting hurt. The proportion of convictions in 1892 is thus decidedly higher than it was in 1891. But the fact remains that, out of 32,828 persons under trial and 20,239 acquitted, one-third or 10,322 were under trial for hurt, and 9,387 or nearly a half of the total acquittals were on that account. With these figures should be compared those as to theft (including attempted theft), for which 2,355 persons were convicted out of 3,616 under trial, only 1,084 being acquitted. In Shikárpur there were 581 convicted of theft out of 1,084 persons under trial, while in Hyderabad the figures were 891 out of 1,257, and in Karáchi the proportion was similar, 506 out of 704. In Upper Sind and Thar and Párkar, these convictions were 149 out of 242 and 228 out of 329. The acquittals were 448, 286, 174, 91 and 85.

11. In different districts complaints of different offences are alleged to be brought as a means of gratifying private ill-will. For instance, taking criminal intimidation, Karáchi gives only 134 cases reported and 53 found true. Hyderabad gives the small number of 33 cases, of which 14 were reported true. In Thar and Párkar there were 15 such cases, of which 9 were found true, while Jacobabad gave only 2, all found true. Shikárpur, on the contrary, supplies 390, of which almost a half, 181, were found true. But of 383 persons tried in Shikárpur, only 12 were convicted, while 9 were so in Karáchi, with 1 in Hyderabad and none in Thar and Párkar or Jacobabad. Thus, out of 528 persons brought to trial for this offence, only 22 were convicted, there being 491 acquittals.

12. There were 655 cases of offences against public tranquillity involving 4,529 persons, of which 442 (about two-thirds) with 2,821 offenders were found true. There were 639 convictions against 2,081 acquittals, the persons under trial being 2,935. In 1891, the offences reported were considerably fewer, 557, of which 395 involving 2,672 persons were found true. But the convictions were more numerous, namely, 680 against 1,787 acquittals. The numbers for the different districts vary much. In Karáchi 444 persons under trial gave 193 convictions to 235 acquittals, while Hyderabad gave almost the same number of convictions, 196 against many more acquittals, 442, there being 728 persons under trial. Shikarpur, however, with 1,486 persons under trial, gave only 171 convictions to 1,226 acquittals. Jacobabad gives 59 convictions to 74 acquittals out of 147 under trial, while Thar and Parkar gives 20 to 104 out of 130. In some places riots arise because of disputes as to rights to wells, canals, &c.

13. Looking at offences as to public servants and justice, I find 4 out of 11 persons convicted for offences by or relating to public servants, the remaining 7 being acquitted; 134 persons out of 196 convicted of contempt of lawful authority of such servants; and 160 out of 341 tried for giving false evidence and similar offences. In 1891 the persons convicted were 10, 147 and 189 out of 33, 204 and 375 persons brought to trial. The "true offences" opposite these headings were respectively 6, 196 and 311 against 26, 168 and 278 in 1891. There were 16 persons under trial for offences as to coins and Government stamps, of whom 13 were convicted, while 14 out of 25 under trial were convicted of offences as to false weights, &c. Ten of the convictions as to coins, &c., are from Hyderabad, Shikárpur giving 1, and Karáchi 2. There were 243 persons convicted for offences as to public health, &c., out of 307 persons under trial, 110 of these being from Shikárpur, 51 from Jacobabad and 42 from Hyderabad.

14. As to criminal force, 2,803 persons were found true offenders in 1892 against 2,815 in 1891, but the cases found true were 1,415 in 1892 against 1,453 in 1891. The cases reported in 1892 were 1,914 against 1,846, so that with a larger number of cases fewer were found true offenders. The convictions in the two years were very similar, 269 in 1892 and 268 in 1891; the acquittals were nearly the same, 2,508 and 2,531. More than half the convictions, 139, were in Hyderabad, while Shikárpur contributes 64 and Karáchi gives 54, but the persons under trial in these districts were respectively 803, 1,236 and 606. This is another instance of how compoundable offences affect these tables, the offenders found true for these districts being 788, 1,215 and 599.

15. There were 13 persons convicted of kidnapping, &c., out of 77 under trial against 10 out of 87 in 1891. There were 61 cases involving 174 persons reported, of which 25 cases with 69 persons appear as true. Most of these were in the Shikárpur District.

16. Criminal trespass and attempts at it give 575 convictions to 626 acquittals, there being 935 cases reported involving 1,680 persons. In 1891 there were 971 cases involving 1,760 persons, and of 1,230 persons under trial 524 were convicted and 657 were acquitted. Hyderabad, with 315 cases involving 492 persons, gives 295 convictions against Shikárpur with 343 cases against 636 persons and 136 convictions, while Karáchi contributes 103 convictions and 236 cases against 477 persons. Jacobabad and Thar and Párkar gave 26 and 15 convictions.

17. Looking at mischief, there were 717 cases involving 1,525 persons, while 967 persons were under trial, of whom 572 were acquitted and 355 convicted. This is a great contrast to the figures for 1891, when there were only 237 convictions against 759 acquittals out of 1,031 persons under trial. The convictions in Hyderabad were 147 to 151 acquittals, in Karáchi 52 to 96, while in Shikárpur they were 78 to 225. Thar and Párkar contributes 33 convictions to 73 acquittals, while Jacobabad gives an altogether different result, 45 convictions to 17 acquittals, making together the same number of convictions as Shikárpur.

18. There were 766 offences reported against the marriage relations involving 2,279 persons, of which 408 with 1,088 persons were found true. But out of 1,148 persons under trial, 994 were acquitted and only 69 convicted. In 1891 there were 73 convicted and 1,032 acquitted out of 1,206 under trial, and in that year 757 offences were reported involving 2,325 persons, while 440 with 1,155 offenders were reported true. Such offences are often compounded, but in parts of Sind much ill-will, ending in blood feuds, arises from this cause. In Hyderabad and Karáchi the cases were similar, 169 and 177, while 10 and 17 persons were convicted. Shikárpur gives 36 convictions out of 521 under trial, while the cases reported were 343 against 1,046 persons. Jacobabad gave 4 convictions and Thar and Párkar contributes 2. A good instance is got in the figures as to these offences of how similar numbers of some offences are reported year after year, whereas other offences vary much in number. As just said, in 1892 there were 766 offences involving 2,279 persons, and 69 were convicted, and in 1891 the figures were 757 offences, 2,325 offenders and 73 convictions, while in 1890 they were 767 cases, 2,332 persons and 68 convictions, and in 1889 they were 789 cases, 2,346 persons and 74 convictions.

19. I come now to the more serious offences, and begin with those "affecting life," of which there were 89 cases reported involving 173 persons, of which 80 against 162 persons were reported true. There were 182 persons brought to trial for these offences, of whom 49 were convicted and 86 acquitted. Attempts at such offences gave 10 cases involving 25 persons, of which 7 offences with 13 offenders were found true, while of 15 persons under trial, 3 were convicted and 12 acquitted. In 1891 the cases were 84 and 19, involving 185 and 35 persons, of which 74 and 15 with 172 and 17 persons were found true. Of 173 and 14 persons under trial, 64 and 6 were convicted and 79 and 5 were acquitted. Taking these together, we have 99 cases with 198 persons reported in 1892 against 103 with 220 offenders in 1891, but of 197 persons under trial in 1892 only 52 were convicted against 98 acquitted, while in 1891, out of 187 persons under trial 70 were convicted and 84 acquitted. This is a very unsatisfactory result. The 45 persons shown as remaining under trial include the 22 to whom I referred above as released in the Sessions Court of Shikárpur in order to be tried before the District Magistrate and Council of Elders. Karáchi contributed 14 cases, of which 11 were found true, while Hyderabad gave 19 with 17 true and 3 attempted offences, all true. Jacobabad gave 20, of which 19 were true, with 4 attempts, all found true. Shikárpur, however, gave 31 cases, of which 28 were found true with 3 reported attempts, all false, leaving the balance of 5 (all true) to Thar and Párkar. The convictions, including those before the Sadar Court, were for the respective districts Karáchi 8, Hyderabad 13, Jacobabad 20, Shikárpur 8, and Thar and Párkar 3.

20. The murders reported true for the various districts, with the motives assigned (so far as known) are shown for 1892 in the following table :—

True murders from motives connected with	Committed in the Districts of				
	Karáchi.	Hyderabad.	Shikárpur.	Jacobabad.	Thar and Párkar.
Women	5	3	17	10	3
Children's ornaments ..	...	...	...	...	...
Gain	...	1	...	1	...
Other causes	3	8	9	4	...
Total ...	8	12	26	15	3

I regret that I cannot compare these with those reported for 1891, as neither the report for last year for the Province nor the District Magistrates' reports for this year contain the necessary materials for such a comparison.

21. In referring to other crimes I include, as has been done as to hurt, theft, &c., attempts along with the actually perpetrated offences reported, and do not show them separately.

22. Robbery and dacoity were complained of in 101 cases involving 254 persons, of which almost half 56 (against 108 offenders) were reported true. Out of 138 persons tried for these offences, 64 were convicted against 74 acquitted. In 1891 there were 48 convictions and 47 acquittals, the cases reported being the same, namely, 101, involving 271 persons, of which cases only 62 were found true. Karáchi gives almost a third of the offences and convictions, 33 offences and 21 convictions; Hyderabad gives 15 offences to 14 convictions; Shikárpur supplies 49 offences, but only 26 convictions, while Jacobabad gave only 1 conviction and Thar and Parker had 2.

23. Of offences commonly classed as against morality, there were 34 reported, 13, including 2 attempts, under 'rape' and 21 as to 'unnatural offences. There was only 1 conviction (from Karachi) against 19 acquittals in all other cases of rape (perpetrated or attempted), while there were 12 convictions and as

many acquittals as to unnatural offences. Strangely enough, Karáchi gives 3 cases as to rape and 3 as to unnatural offences; while Hyderabad gives 2 under each heading. From Shikárpur, however, the figures are 8 and 14. Jacobabad gave the remaining 2 cases under unnatural offence, the convictions for which were 1 from Karáchi, 5 from each district of Hyderabad and Shikárpur, and 1 from Upper Sind. The Thar and Párkar return as to these offences is a blank.

24. Of offences against special and local laws, there were 5,443 cases involving 7,025 persons, of which 5,286 against 6,704 offenders were returned as true. The persons under trial were 6,751, of whom 5,317 were convicted, only 1,283 being acquitted. This is a large increase from the figures of 1891, when 4,715 cases were reported with 6,140 offenders, and 4,194 persons convicted against 1,392 acquitted. The position of some districts makes their inhabitants more liable than those of others to particular special or local offences. Of the 5,443 cases Karáchi supplied 1,862, Hyderabad 1,574, Shikarpur 1,560, Jacobabad 254, and Thar and Párkar 193, while the convictions from these districts were 1,885, 1,538, 1,446, 276, and 172. I select a few of the more important Acts. Against the Arms Act 30 cases and 28 convictions were reported from Karáchi, 17 cases and 16 convictions from Shikárpur, 14 cases and 12 convictions from Hyderabad, while the other districts give, Jacobabad 6 and 6, and Thar and Párkar 9 and 9, or in all 76 offences and 71 convictions.

25. Thar and Párkar, which had only 9 offences under the Arms Act, had 25 under the Opium Act and 23 convictions, more than all the rest of the Province. Shikárpur reports 10 offences and 9 convictions, Karáchi 7 offences and 6 convictions, Hyderabad 2 with 1 conviction, while Jacobabad gives the reverse, 1 offence and 2 convictions, or in all there were 45 offences and 41 convictions. Karáchi gives the same number of offences reported under the Salt Act of 1882-7, but 14 convictions. But to these have to be added 47 offences and 48 convictions under the Bombay Salt Act, or 54 offences and 62 convictions as to salt. Hyderabad gives 62 and 65 convictions, while Shikárpur contributes 49 and 46 convictions. Thar and Párkar gives 24 and 36 convictions, and Jacobabad gives 17 of each, making a total of 206 offences reported and 226 convictions.

26. For offences under the Sind Frontier Regulation, Jacobabad contributes 5 cases against 17 offenders, all found true, and gives 17 convictions. In Shikárpur there is 1 such case with 1 offender and 1 conviction. Karáchi gives 119 offences reported true and 141 convictions under the Cantonment Act, while Hyderabad shows 42 true offences and 34 convictions under that Act, the acquittals being 14 and 8, respectively. Hyderabad, with a new railway, gives 37 convictions under the Railway Act, while Karáchi gives 9 and Shikárpur 7. Under the Cattle Trespass Act Hyderabad gives 124 offences and 88 convictions, while Karáchi gives 75 and 35, Shikarpur 71 and 27, Thar and Párkar 45 with 22 convictions, and Jacobabad 18 with 11, or in all 333 offences with 183 convictions.

27. Shikárpur supplies 655 offences (of which 652 were true) under the Police Act with 614 convictions. Hyderabad gives 532 offences (526 being true) and 531 convictions, while Karáchi gives 392 offences (385 being true) with 393 convictions. The figures from Jacobabad are 117 offences, including 109 true ones and 120 convictions, and from Thar and Párkar 16 offences, all true, and 15 convictions, or in all 1,712 offences, including 1,688 true ones, and 1,673 convictions.

28. Sind depends on irrigation for much of its cultivation, and we find under the Irrigation Act only 10 cases from Karáchi and 11 convictions, 4 offences and 9 convictions from Jacobabad, 1 case from Thar and Párkar, but 85 offences and 91 convictions from Shikárpur, and from Hyderabad 129 offences (all true) and 159 convictions.

29. Security was demanded under the Criminal Procedure Code from 88 people in Karáchi, 42 in Hyderabad, 149 in Shikárpur, 27 in Upper Sind, and 23 in Thar and Párkar, or 329 in all. These are entered also in Return 3. Of these 25 were ordered to give security for keeping the peace, and the balance 304, were, to do so for good behaviour. Against 92 persons sent up under Chapter VIII (B), no adverse orders were passed, the allegations being found not proved. Return

No. 5 shows 362 persons ordered to give security, including many ordered to give it under Section 106 on conviction. The same return shows that 222 people were sent to jail from inability to give security demanded. Except 1 case from Hyderabad, all the cases shown in No. 3 and resulting in orders to give security to keep the peace were in the Upper Sind Frontier District, in which district, however, only 3 were ordered to give security for good behaviour. The numbers of such orders must vary much from time to time. If security has been demanded freely for one or two years in a district, two or three years must naturally elapse before this again takes place in the same district. In 1891. the numbers ordered to give security were 86 for keeping the peace and 311 for good behaviour.

30. In 1891 there were orders passed against 76 persons for making vexatious and frivolous complaints, which rose in 1892 to 121, viz., 15 in Karáchi, 50 in Hyderabad, 44 in Shikárpur, 5 in Thar and Párkar and 7 in Jacobabad. Only 2 were discharged in 1892 against 28 in 1891.

31. There were 121 claims to maintenance before Magistrates in 1892, who ordered only 4 people to pay it, rejecting the claims against 117. There were 73 claims in Shikárpur, all being dismissed, and 38 in Karáchi, of which 3 were successful, 7 in Jacobabad, all unsuccessful, and 3 in Hyderabad, 1 of which was awarded. There was no such claim in Thar and Párkar. In 1891, 9 claims were successful out of 123 disposed of.

32. Out of 78 persons proceeded against, with a view to making them pay the amounts due under bonds declared forfeited, orders were passed against 54 as compared with 51 in 1891, while 24 and 23 in these years were respectively discharged from such liability. These figures are strikingly alike. The orders to pay the amounts due were 17 in Hyderabad, 16 in Shikárpur, 13 in Karáchi, and 7 in Jacobabad, and 1 in Thar and Párkar.

33. There were no proceedings against jurors, assessors or witnesses, or as to possession in 1892, and only 10 persons were proceeded against as to nuisances under Chapter X of the Criminal Procedure Code, 5 of which cases were in Shikárpur and 5 in Jacobabad. In 1891 there were proceedings against one witness, against 44 persons as to nuisances and 4 as to possession of property.

34. As stated above, of 32,828 persons under trial 20,239 were acquitted (or discharged) against 11,431 convicted, while of the balance 39 died or escaped and 1,090 were under trial at the end of 1892. The cases disposed of according to the powers of the respective Courts dealing with them were 17,265. Of these cases, 1,425 involving 2,174 persons were before Special Magistrates, who convicted 1,085 against 1,055 acquitted. A District Magistrate in one case referred to him convicted the one person under trial. In other 51 cases District Magistrates convicted 59 against 22 acquitted. Before Sessions Courts the convictions and acquittals (in 210 cases) were very nearly the same, 163 to 165. Naturally in the Sadar Court most of the 10 decisions were against the accused, there being 8 convictions to 2 acquittals. But it was before Stipendiary Subordinate Magistrates that the great bulk of cases were disposed of, namely 15,570, and in them the convictions, 10,115, were not much above half of the acquittals, 18,995. The following table compares these results with those for 1891 according to the class of Court dealing with the cases :—

Class of Courts.	Cases disposed of.		Persons.						Average duration of cases.		Number of witnesses examined.	
			Whose cases were disposed of.		Acquitted.		Convicted.					
	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.
Special Magistrates	1,423	617	2,140	1,034	1,055	650	1,085	384	4	4	2,458	1,145
Subordinate Stipendiary Magistrates ..	15,570	16,223	29,110	30,394	18,995	21,400	10,115	9,594	7	7	55,140	59,561
District Magistrates	52	51	82	89	22	41	60	48	30	7	220	294
Sessions Courts	210	190	328	288	165	115	163	178	48	48	1,992	1,669
Sadar Court	10	13	10	15	2	...	8	15	38	28	.	...
Total ...	17,265	17,094	31,670	32,420	20,239	22,206	11,431	10,214	8	8	59,810	62,669
Increase or Decrease for 1892 ..	+171	...	—750	..	—1,967	...	+1217	...	...	...	—2859	...

35. These figures give strange resemblances and differences. There was an increase of 171 cases disposed of, but a decrease of 750 persons concerned in these cases. Special Magistrates decided twice as many cases, involving twice as many accused persons, and show an increase of 400 acquittals and of 700 convictions. Stipendiary Subordinate Magistrates disposed of 650 cases fewer, involving almost 1,900 fewer persons than in 1891, with an increase in convictions and a considerable decrease, amounting to 2,400, in acquittals. District Magistrates disposed of almost the same number of cases affecting nearly the same number of persons, and acquittals fell by 19 and convictions rose by 12. Sessions Courts decided 20 more cases involving 40 more people, but acquittals rose by 50, while convictions fell by 10. In the Sadar Court there were 2 acquittals, while in 1891 there were none; and convictions fell from 15 to 8. Average durations were exactly the same for the two years for the province as a whole, and for Special and Stipendiary Subordinate Magistrates and Sessions Courts, and rose from 7 to 30 days for District Magistrates and from 26 to 33 days for the Sadar Court. Witnesses examined fell from 62,669 to 59,810. I have given in paragraph 34 a table showing the total convictions and acquittals for every District, and I need not repeat these figures here. I have above shown how alike figures as to offences reported, &c., are for several years, and I may here refer to the totals for 1890, when 32,887 were under trial with 21,019 acquittals and 10,875 convictions against 32,828 in 1892 under trial with 20,239 acquittals and 11,431 convictions.

36. Looking at details as to different districts, I find the Karáchi Subordinate Magistrates had 3,203 convictions to 5,116 acquittals, while in Hyderabad the figures for similar Courts were almost the same, namely, 2,784 to 2,750, which differed very much from those in other districts, especially when viewed along with the figures from Shikárpur, where the convictions were 2,881 to 9,249. For Jacobabad they were 657 against 973, and for Thar and Párkar 590 to 907. Sessions Courts are far less affected by compromises of cases, and these Courts gave for Karáchi 29 convictions to 9 acquittals. The Hyderabad District gave the greatest number of convictions before Sessions Courts, 68 against 49 acquittals, while Thar and Párkar added its contribution of 7 against 5 acquittals. For Shikárpur, however, it is very different, the convictions, 54, being less than the acquittals, 87, to which have to be added the figures from Jacobabad, 5 convictions to 15 acquittals. The Sessions Judge of Shikárpur states that the high proportion of acquittals is owing to the circumstances that parties engaged in getting up the prosecutions try to include too many people and to take revenge in serious cases against both innocent and guilty persons, against whom there is a feud or feeling of ill-will, and that false evidence is concocted to make a conviction certain, which has often the contrary effect.

37. Average durations varied in different districts, but some resemblances are found. Before Stipendiary Subordinate Magistrates it was 6 days in Hyderabad, 7 in Karáchi and Jacobabad, and 8 in Shikárpur, and 10 in Thar and Párkar, where the distances to be traversed are often very great. Special Magistrates took on an average 3 days to each case in Shikárpur and 4 in Hyderabad. Before Sessions Courts the time occupied was for Karáchi 33 days, for the Hyderabad District 51 with 54 for cases from the Thar and Párkar District, and 48 and 54 for cases from the Shikárpur and Jacobabad Districts, respectively. Before District Magistrates they varied from 2 days in Karáchi to 11 in Shikárpur, 30 in Jacobabad, 69 in Thar and Párkar and 98 in Hyderabad. There were 1,057 persons tried summarily, namely, 979 in Karáchi, of whom the District Magistrate tried 6 (in 6 cases) and 77 in Shikárpur before Subordinate Magistrates, and 1 in Jacobabad before the District Magistrate.

38. Of the 11,431 persons convicted 6 were sentenced to death, 17 to transportation, 3,424 to rigorous imprisonment and 100 to simple imprisonment, 8,549 to fine and 156 to whipping against 12 ordered to be hanged, 31 sentenced to transportation, 3,557 to rigorous and 107 to simple imprisonment, 7,163 to fine and 157 to whipping in 1891. There were 1,183 people sentenced to double punishments. The numbers as to imprisonment are very similar for the two years, giving a total decrease of 140 in 1892. Almost identical are the figures as to whipping. Those sentenced to death were exactly half of the number so sentenced in 1891, and in each year 2 people were sentenced to transportation by the Sadar Court, but the number so sentenced by Sessions Courts fell from 29 to

(almost half) 15. One person, however, was sentenced to imprisonment by the Sadar Court in 1891. Sessions Courts sentenced 138 persons to imprisonment in 1891 against 142 in 1892, while District Magistrates inflicted that sentence on 12 persons in 1891 against 17 in 1892. Special Magistrates give the most striking increase in sentences of imprisonment, which rose from 40 in 1891 to 148 in 1892. These Magistrates were, however, more numerous in 1892. The other differences do not attract attention. As to whipping the Sessions Courts passed 3 sentences in 1892 (viz. 1 in Hyderabad and 2 in Shikárpur) against 1 in 1891, while Stipendiary Magistrates passed 156 such sentences in 1891 and 153 in 1892, namely, 82 in Karáchi, 31 in Hyderabad, 32 in Shikárpur, 6 in Thar and Párkar and 2 in Jacobabad. Sentences of rigorous imprisonment in Courts of Stipendiary Subordinate Magistrates were 621 in Karáchi against 776 in Shikárpur, 1,263 in Hyderabad, 317 in Thar and Párkar and 151 in Jacobabad. Of the total sentences of imprisonment 494 were for 15 days or less, 2,496 for 6 months or less, 658 for 2 years or less, 91 for 5 years and under, and only 7 for above 7 years, while the figures for 1891 were 562, 2,528, 705, 106 and 9, respectively, in every case more than the corresponding number for 1892.

39. No fine was imposed of a sum exceeding Rs. 1,000 and only 10 of fines exceeding (Rs.) 500; one by the Sessions Judge of Shikárpur and 4 by the District Magistrates of Shikárpur and Jacobabad and 5 by Subordinate Magistrates. Only 66 fines exceeded Rs. 100 in amount, while 6,675 were for Rs. 10 or less, and 1,620 for sums between 10 and 50 and 178 for sums from 50 to 100. The corresponding figures for 1891 were 1 above Rs. 1,000, 23 above Rs. 500, 127 between 100 and 500. Fines for Rs. 10 and under, however, exceeded those of 1891 in number by 1,218. The total amount of the fines imposed in 1892 was (Rs.) 1,12,646, being 3,385 by Sessions Courts, 7,600 by District Magistrates, 96,962 by Stipendiary Subordinate Magistrates and 4,699 by Special Magistrates. The sums recovered amounted to 85,466 and the sums paid as compensation came to 10,243, very nearly the sum so paid in 1891, which was 10,101. The sums recovered exceeded those of 1891 by 8,960. Some resemblances and discrepancies may be found in the figures as to classes of Courts. In 1892 Stipendiary Subordinate Magistrates inflicted fines amounting to 96,962 against 1,08,926 in 1891, and the sums recovered for these Courts were 72,038 against 72,090, or almost the same. Fines imposed by these Courts in Karáchi, Hyderabad and Shikárpur amounted, respectively, to 27,368, 27,837 and 28,262. The District Magistrates inflicted 25 sentences of fine in Jacobabad, 6 in Karáchi and 1 in Shikarpur, those in Jacobabad amounting to Rs. 6,538, and those in Karáchi and Shikárpur to 62 and 1,000, respectively. These Courts recovered 4,791 in Jacobabad, and the exact sums of 62 and 1,000 in Karáchi and Shikárpur. The Sessions Court of Karáchi inflicted 4 fines, making a total of 300, while the same number of fines in Hyderabad amounted to 650, while fines imposed by the Court of Shikarpur on 19 persons for Shikárpur and 2 for Jacobabad amounted, respectively, to (Rs.) 2,310 and (Rs.) 125.

40. Taking the returns as to whipping, 53 sentences were of 10 stripes or under, 75 of 20 and under, and 28 of 30 and under, contrasting with 65, 80 and 12 in 1891. I have above given the numbers for the respective districts, showing that Karáchi Courts contribute more than half of the whole number. They also give about half under each sub-division, 23 not exceeding 10, 40 not exceeding 20, and 19 not exceeding 30. Of the total 156, I find 96 were given in lieu of other punishments (including 40 for theft and 43 for theft in a building), while 42 were given in addition to other punishments (including 19 for theft and 13 for theft in a dwelling-house, &c.,) and 18 were passed on juveniles. Most of the 18, namely 13, were for theft, but 1 was for robbery, 1 for attempting an unnatural offence (in the District of Shikárpur) 1 for bringing a false charge and 2 for giving false evidence, respectively, from the Hyderabad and Shikárpur Districts. In 1891 the sentences of whipping in lieu of other punishments were 92, in addition to other punishments, 35, and on juveniles 28, similarly including sentences for false evidence and an unnatural offence. The total number of other punishments in cases for which whipping might have been inflicted is given as 3,556, making with the above 156 a total of 3,712, so that the percentage is 4, the same as in last year. The punishment of whipping judiciously inflicted is most appropriate and useful. Many feel it to be a disgrace, who would pine in jails and are therefore unfit for long imprisonment, and are too

poor to be fined. This does not act so much as a preventive against the first offence, for they do not calculate on probable punishments, but the memory of it remains and may be useful as a deterrent.

41. Six juveniles sentenced to imprisonment were ordered instead of going to jail to be sent to a Reformatory School, 5 from Karáchi and 1 from Shikárpur. In 1891 there were 5 juveniles so treated.

42. It is noteworthy that all persons ordered to give security in Hyderabad and Thar and Párkar were unable to do so and were sent to jail, while all but 5 out of the 44 so ordered to give security in Jacobabad were able to give it.

43. Coming now to appeals and revisions, the number of persons whose appeals were before the Criminal Courts in 1892 was 2,041 against 2,183 in 1891, a decrease of 142. The appellants were 1,271 before District and other Magistrates with appellate powers, 645 before Sessions Courts and 126 before the Sadar Court. The figures before these Courts in 1891 were 1,405, 631 and 147, giving a decrease in 1892 before all but Sessions Courts, in which there was a slight increase. Of the 2,042 appellants, the cases of 45 were pending at the end of the year, and the appeals disposed of by each class of Courts was 92 by the Sadar Court, 517 by the Sessions Court and 967 by Magistrates. To the appellants whose cases were pending at the end of the year have to be added three who died, so that the appeals of 1,994 were disposed of. In the appeals of 1,509 persons (nearly three-fourths of the whole number) the sentences were not interfered with, while 300 sentences were reversed, 164 were modified and 5 were quashed, and new trials were ordered of 15 persons. Thus, 305 sentences out of 1,994 were altogether bad, while 164 people had been rightly found guilty of some offences, but the sentences were altered. In 1891 the corresponding figures for 2,108 persons whose appeals were disposed of were 1,706 sentences not interfered with, 259 reversed and 134 altered, while a new enquiry was ordered in the cases of 11 people.

44. Some noticeable resemblances are found for the two years in decisions by Magistrates and the Sadar Court.

45. The following table will show at a glance how appeals were disposed of in different classes of Courts :—

Appellate Court.	Persons whose										Total thus disposed of.	
	Appeals were				Sentences were							
	Rejected		Dismissed.		Modified.		Reversed		Quashed or as to whom a new trial was ordered.			
	1892.	1891	1892	1891.	1892	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.
Sadar ...	93	102	15	27	7	5	6	3	...	1	121	138
Sessions ...	187	203	234	287	69	37	128	88	6	2	*624	617
Magistrates ...	369	379	611	708	88	92	166	168	14	8	1,248	1,355
Total	649	684	860	1,022	164	134	300	259	20	11	*1,993	2,110
Increase or Decrease	—35	.	—362		+30		+41		+9	...	—117	.

* In addition to one wrongly shown as referred to the Sadar Court.

This shows that the number of persons whose appeals were disposed of in 1892 by Sessions Courts was 624 against 617 in 1891, but the sentences were reversed of 128 persons against 88, and modified of 69 persons against 37 in 1891, while a new enquiry was ordered in 6 against 2 instances. Such differences are not found in the other Courts, which present on the other hand considerable coincidences. This suggests either unusual carelessness on the part of some First Class Magistrates or too great attention to unnecessary detail on the part of Sessions Judges, or both of these regrettable causes united, or great laxity on

the part of other appellate Courts. There is an error of one in the above lists. The Sessions Judge of Hyderabad referred an appeal for the orders of the Sadar Court without first formally deciding the facts of the case and confirming the decision as to them. Thus, it is not shown as an appeal decided by him, as is the case with the other 3 appeals shown as referred for enhancement of sentence. The appeal was afterwards returned for decision, but at the end of the year it appeared as 'referred' and not as 'disposed of.'

46. Karáchi is peculiar in that the appellants before Magistrates were fewer (188) than those before the Sessions Court (211). The sentences interfered with were 32 by Magistrates and 39 by the Sessions Judge, very nearly the same proportion, nearly 1 in 6. In Hyderabad, the District Magistrate had only 18 appellants before him, and confirmed 16 sentences. Sub-Divisional Magistrates, however, had 396 appellants, and did not interfere with 299 sentences, while 87 were more or less altered. More than two-thirds of the appellants from that District to the Sessions Court (127 out of 175 whose cases were decided) were unsuccessful, and only 47 persons' sentences were altered, while 1 case was referred to the Sadar Court. From Thar and Párkar the appellants to the District Magistrate were exactly a third more than those to the Sessions Court (63 to 42). Some of the figures as to these are interesting. The District Magistrate rejected appeals of three times as many persons as the Sessions Judge (15 to 5), but the sentences of 26 were confirmed against 27 before the Sessions Court. The District Magistrate altered the sentences of 8, while the Sessions Judge reversed the sentences of as many. There were appeals of 709 appellants before appellate Courts in the Shikárpur District, 529 before Magistrates and 180 before the Sessions Court, the same number as before the Sessions Judge from the District of Hyderabad. The result, however, was very different. The appeals of 127 out of 180 were rejected or dismissed in Hyderabad against those of 76 in Shikárpur, while the Sessions Judge of Hyderabad modified 14 and reversed 33 sentences, and ordered no new trial, against 27 sentences modified and 63 reversed and 3 new trials ordered in Shikárpur. Magistrates with 529 appellants before them reversed in Shikárpur 83 sentences and modified 22 and ordered 7 new trials, showing 93 sentences of Magistrates, First Class, interfered with against 112 of Magistrates subordinate to them. For Jacobabad there is great similarity in so far the Sessions Judge with 32 appellants before him interfered with 15 sentences (6 + 9), while the District Magistrate with 77 before him did so with 14 sentences (6 + 8). The Sessions Judge did not interfere with 14 sentences, while the District Magistrate dismissed or rejected 61 appeals. I have not details for respective districts for 1891, so cannot pursue the subject further. But I notice that the District Magistrate of Jacobabad reports that the cases of one Magistrate subordinate to him were interfered with more than those of any other, and I know that the same thing might have been said of one Magistrate, First Class, in Shikárpur.

47. As said above, there were appeals of 45 persons pending at the end of the year—23 in Magistrates' Courts, 17 in Sessions Courts and 5 in the Sadar Court, contrasting with the corresponding figures for 1891 of 49, 11 and 9. The number of appeals disposed of was 967 by Magistrates, 517 by Sessions Courts, and 92 by the Sadar Court against 1,110, 548 and 91 in 1891. The average duration for each class of Court was 13 days for Magistrates, 15 for Sessions Courts and 17 for the Sadar Court compared with 10, 15 and 20 in 1891. The average before Sessions Courts was the same for the two years, and there was a rise of 3 days for Magistrates and decrease of 3 in the Sadar Court, which disposed of almost exactly the same number of cases in both years. I have given the numbers as to appellants in some districts above. In Karáchi the Magistrates had fewer appellants, but more appeal cases than the Sessions Courts, and disposed of 174 cases against 162. There was no appeal pending at the end of 1892 before the Sessions Court of Karáchi or District Magistrate, Hyderabad. Magistrates in Hyderabad disposed of 317 against almost half that number, 165, before the Sessions Court from that District, but there were only 15 appellants whose cases were pending at the end of the year,—10 before Magistrates and 5 before the Sessions Court. The cases disposed of for the Thar and Párkar District were 47 by the District Magistrate and 34 by the Sessions Judge. In each Court one man's appeal was pending at the end of 1892. In the Shikárpur

District slightly more appeals were disposed of than by Magistrates in Hyderabad and Thar and Párkar together, namely, 369 with 134 by the Sessions Judge, and 8 appellants were before each set of Courts at the end of the year; while for the Jacobabad District 60 were decided by the District Magistrate and 22 by the Sessions Court, and there were pending at the end of the year the appeals of 2 and 3 persons respectively. Average duration in Sessions Courts varied very slightly, being 10 for Karáchi and from 16 to 18 in the other districts, while in Magistrates' Courts they were 10 in Jacobabad, 11 in Hyderabad, 12 in Thar and Párkar and Karáchi, and 15 in Shikárpur.

48. I have given the average duration of appeals before the Sadar Court as 17 days, but I should add that this was much increased by an appeal against an acquittal, which was pending for 5½ years, owing to accused's absconding. There were two such appeals by Government, in one of which (above referred to) accused had been acquitted in appeal by the Sessions Court and was convicted by the Sadar Court, while in the other case a new trial was ordered.

49. I now come to the cases which were before the Courts for revision. These affected 2,052 persons, including 276 persons against whom complainants made petitions, and were distributed as follows:—621 before Magistrates, 419 before Sessions Courts and 1,012 before the Sadar Court. District Magistrates ordered new trials of 29 persons and referred the cases of 48 people to the Sadar Court, while Sessions Judges ordered new trials of 21 people and referred the cases of 150 to the Sadar Court and 2 to the High Court, Bombay. One sentence is shown as altered by the Sessions Court of Hyderabad, and proceedings against 13 were quashed by the Sessions Court of Shikárpur. The Sadar Court reversed 170 sentences and modified 60 and ordered a new trial of 32 persons, thus interfering in the cases of 262 persons out of 945 persons whose cases were decided by it. On the other hand, it enhanced the sentences of 22 persons, and declined to interfere in the orders as to 661 persons. In 1891 the sentences of 35 people were enhanced and those of only 58 were reversed and of 32 were reduced, while new trials were ordered by it of 83 persons. Thus, in 1891 the Sadar Court interfered with the orders or sentences as to 173 persons, besides the 35 whose sentences were enhanced, out of 483 whose cases were decided. There were only 557 persons' cases before it in 1891 against 1,012 in 1892, so that considerable differences would naturally be found in the figures for the two years. There are striking differences between the figures in the reports for the two years. Not counting persons affected by complainants' petitions, District Magistrates in 1891 had the cases of 1,042 persons before them against those of 608 in 1892, while the cases before the Sessions Courts were of 75 against 252 in 1892. There was not much difference between the totals for the years, but the cases were very differently distributed. The cases of 93 people were pending at the end of 1892 against those of 90 in 1891, and the average duration fell in 1892 from 29 to 23. The average duration before Sessions Courts (as in the case of appeals) was the same in both years—17 days, while in Magistrates' Courts it fell from 26 to 19 and in the Sadar Court from 41 to 27, though one case had been pending for nearly 3½ years, as accused could not be found. The cases disposed of were by Magistrates 331, by Sessions Courts 141, and by the Sadar Court 446 against 604, 79 and 265 in 1891. These differences would be expected from the difference in the numbers of persons whose cases were before the respective Courts.

50. No revisional case was pending at the end of 1892 before the Courts of Karáchi, which disposed of 23 (10 before the District Magistrate and 13 before the Sessions Court) affecting 38 people. For the district of Hyderabad, 77 cases were disposed of, affecting 165 persons (6 of whom were subjects of 2 orders), namely 42 by the District Magistrate and 35 by the Sessions Judge, who had the case of 2 persons pending before him on 31st December 1892. The same Sessions Court disposed of 2 cases of 2 people from Thar and Párkar, the District Magistrate of which disposed of 92 cases affecting 147 persons, and had the cases of 15 persons pending in his Court at the end of the year. Jacobabad provided the cases of 143 persons, of whom 9 were pending before the District Magistrate at the end of the year, while he disposed of 52 cases affecting 99 people in 1892, while the Sessions Judge of Shikárpur had disposed of 10 cases

affecting 35 people from the Jacobabad District. Shikárpur provided the balance far more than half the persons whose cases were before the District Magistrates and Sessions Judges, namely 265 and 257, or in all 522. As to 349 persons no action was taken (224 in the District Magistrates' Courts and 125 in the Sessions Court), and the District Magistrate disposed of 135 cases, while the Sessions Court did so as to 81 cases. No case from the Shikárpur District was pending at the end of 1892. The persons whose cases were referred to the Sadar Court by District Magistrates were 48 in all, while 150 were referred by Sessions Courts. The 48 were provided, 12 from Karáchi, 6 from Hyderabad, 26 from Shikárpur, 2 from Thar and Párkar and 2 from Jacobabad. The 152 referred by Sessions Courts were, 4 from Karáchi, 9 from Hyderabad, 117 from Shikárpur, 1 from Thar and Párkar and 19 from Jacobabad, while as above said 2 were referred from Shikárpur for the orders of the High Court. Further enquiries were ordered as to the cases of 50 people, namely 29 by District Magistrates and 21 by Sessions Courts. Of the 29 persons whose retrials were ordered by the District Magistrates, 7 were in Karáchi, 5 in Hyderabad, 15 in Shikárpur and 2 in Thar and Párkar. The 21 ordered by Sessions Judges to be re-tried were 8 in Karáchi and 13 in Hyderabad. Proceedings against 13 people were quashed by the Sessions Judge of Shikárpur.

Average durations in District Magistrates' Courts were 19 days in Karáchi, 21 in Shikárpur, 22 in Jacobabad, 23 in Thar and Párkar, and under one day in Hyderabad. In the Sessions Courts they were 10 for Shikárpur and 17 for Jacobabad, 13 for Thar and Párkar and 31 for Hyderabad, and 26 for Karáchi.

51. There remains Return No. 2-A as to European British subjects tried by the Courts in Sind in 1892. There were 27 such in 20 cases, all of which cases were disposed of by Magistrates in 1892, none being in arrears at the end of the year. In 1891 there were 16 people tried in 15 cases, all of which also were disposed of in that year. In 1891, however, one was tried by the Court of Session of Karáchi and acquitted. Of the 27 people under trial in 1892, 10 were convicted and 17 acquitted against 10 convicted and 6 acquitted in 1891, the number convicted being the same in each year. Nine people were accused of causing hurt or attempting to do so, and 6 of committing mischief. The others were accused, one of an offence as to marriage and one of criminal intimidation, 2 of defamation and 8 of breaches of local and special laws. The 10 found guilty were 5 convicted of causing hurt and 5 under local and special laws. One case of hurt, 1 of intimidation and 1 under the Police Act were in the Shikárpur District, the rest being in the Karáchi District. One man was convicted and 2 were acquitted in Shikárpur, while 9 were convicted and 15 acquitted in Karáchi. No one claimed to be tried by a mixed jury.

52. Coming to the mode of disposal of Sessions cases, in Karáchi alone is found the system of trial by jury, which is not adapted for any other part of Sind, though found to work well in Karáchi cases. Twenty-two cases were so disposed of in 1892, while only 1 case was tried with the aid of assessors in that Court in which the Sessions Judge agreed with only one assessor. For the whole province, there were 175 cases tried with assessors, 1 in Karáchi, 82 in Hyderabad and 92 in Shikárpur. It is unnecessary to distinguish cases from particular districts, as this affects only the Sessions Courts which disposed of the cases at the head-quarters. The Sessions judges agreed with both assessors in 132 cases and with only one in 17 and disagreed with both in 26 cases, the figures for 1891 being 107, 16 and 29. The proportions in which Sessions Judges partly or wholly disagreed with assessors were strikingly similar, the Sessions Judge of Hyderabad doing so in 19 cases out of 82, while the Sessions Judge of Shikárpur did so in 23 out of 92. These figures do not include the cases in which accused pleaded guilty or the proceedings were stopped before calling on accused for defence.

53. The area of Sind is 47,789 square miles and the population according to the last census is 2,871,774, so that an offence was reported against one person in every 129, and was found proved against 1 person in every 251 of the population, and 1 person in every 107 was affected by a civil suit, and looking at the square miles the cases reported were about 1 for every 2 miles, and the convictions were 1 for every 4 miles.

Civil Justice.

54. Taking up the Returns as to Civil Justice, I find that 27,418 suits were instituted in all the Courts in Sind in 1892, compared with 30,009 in 1891, giving a decrease of 2,591. Those before Revenue Courts included in the above were 552 or 6 more than in 1891. No case was instituted in the Judicial Commissioner's Court in 1891 or 1892. There was a decrease before all other classes of Courts, chiefly in Subordinate Courts, the cases before which fell from 26,154 to 24,022, or in round numbers by 2,100, while those before Small Cause Courts fell from 3,028 to 2,601, and those before District Courts fell by 38 from 281 to 243. I used in former reports to contrast the number of cases on 'contracts in writing', 'accounts stated', &c., but I find that this would be so far fallacious this year. In one subordinate Court no cases have been shown under 'account stated,' as the Judge considered that only those should be so entered in which the balance was at times in favour of plaintiff and at other times in favour of defendant. It was too late to get this altered, and it affects some figures much, for the figures under that head opposite subordinate Courts are 5,991 against 7,809 in 1891. Of the difference (above 1,800) many cases are entered in other columns, which in other Courts would have been shown under 'account stated.'

55. Taking all the ordinary Civil Courts suits under 'on account stated', 'contract in writing', 'contract not in writing', 'money had and received' and 'goods sold' fell as a total by above 1,750 from 26,250 to 24,486. Suits under most headings as to 'money and moveable property' show a slight decrease, 17 under 'damages,' 47 under 'moveable property,' 35 under 'wages, &c.' There was also a falling off in suits for 'immoveable property' and 'to declare rights to such property,' the figures being 197 and 387 against 275 and 423 in 1891. Suits for 'divorce' increased by 3 (4 against 1, while those for 'enforcement of matrimonial rights' fell from 51 to 38. Those for partition rose by 14, while those for 'an account' fell by 10, and for 'dissolution of partnership' by 4. There were none under the Hindu Wills Act or as to religious endowments. Suits under no specified head fell from 420 to 368. These are chiefly as to awards.

56. There were 203 suits brought in the District Court of Karáchi against 40 in the other District Courts, 9 at Hyderabad, 24 at Shikárpur and 7 in Thar and Párkar. As all suits valued above Rs. 500 in the important city of Karáchi go to the District Court, no comparison can be made with advantage between its suits and those before other District Courts. I may mention, however, that 16 of the suits in the Shikárpur District Court were on awards agreed to by both parties, all of whom appeared and agreed to the passing of the decrees, a fact which materially affects the figures as to disposal of cases in that Court. Two suits on contracts in writing were brought before each District Court of Shikárpur and Hyderabad and one before that of Thar and Párkar against 86 such suits at Karáchi. The Hyderabad and Thar and Párkar Courts had each 2 suits for immoveable property, while there was no such suit in the Shikárpur Court where, however, there were 2 (the same number) as to rights to real property, while the Karáchi Court had 7 suits for immoveable property. The total figures in the District Courts were in 1891 Karáchi 230, Hyderabad 14, Shikárpur 35 and Thar and Párkar 2.

57. The Subordinate Courts in Karáchi had 4,318 suits against 8,940 in Shikárpur and 9,888 in Hyderabad, while the number in Thar and Párkar was 876. The figures for 1891 were respectively 4,667, 11,103, 9,530 and 854. There were 15 suits for immoveable property or to establish rights to it in the Karáchi Courts against 427 in Hyderabad, 118 in Shikárpur and 11 in Thar and Párkar. They had only 4 for partition and on account against 11 'on account' in Hyderabad and 60 under both heads in Shikárpur. There was no such suit in Thar and Párkar. The way in which the nature of suits varied is shown by 445 on contract not in writing in the Hyderabad Subordinate Courts against 2,294 in those in Shikárpur.

58. Going to Small Cause Courts, there were 2,211 before the City Court and 390 before the Cantonment Court against 2,570 and 458 in 1891. The suits on contracts in writing in 1892 were in these Courts 935 and 160, next coming the suits for 'goods sold' 651 and 82. It is to be remembered that the jurisdiction of these Courts extends to Rs. 500 and Rs. 200 respectively.

58A. In Revenue Courts all the suits were under the Act of 1876, and they were as follows: 128 in Karáchi, 79 in Hyderabad, 293 in Shikárpur, 33 in the Upper Sind Frontier and 19 in Thar and Párkar, the figures for these districts for 1891 being 105, 77, 293, 45 and 26.

59. So far as suits can be valued (or were valued) the value of the suits was calculated at (Rs.) 29,37,554 or (Rs.) 19,13,459 for Subordinate Courts, (Rs.) 1,58,898 for Small Cause Courts, Rs. 6,45,264 for District Courts and Rs. 219,932 for Revenue Courts, contrasted with Rs. 20,28,219, Rs. 1,66,418, Rs. 8,32,429 and Rs. 1,64,490 or a total of Rs. 31,89,557 in 1891. No value was attached to the claims of 81 suits in 1892 compared with 86 in 1891. There was a large increase in the valuation of suits before the Revenue Courts and decrease in that of those before District Courts in 1892. More than a fourth of all the suits before the Civil Courts, viz., 7,256 out of 26,866, were valued at sums not exceeding Rs. 10, while a still larger number 11,648 were valued between Rs. 10 and Rs. 50. Those below Rs. 100 and Rs. 500 were nearly the same, 3,755 and 3,421, contrasted with 3,943 and 3,505 in 1891. The following sub-divisions as to suits not exceeding respectively Rs. 1,000, Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 10,000 and exceeding Rs. 10,000 give very similar numbers for the two years, being 414, 286, 21 and 20 for 1892 and 430, 304, 29 and 21 for 1891.

60. Looking at the Districts, the suits in the subordinate Courts and District Court in Karáchi were very nearly of the same value, viz., Rs. 2,58,545 and Rs. 2,55,468 respectively. Naturally, the subordinate Courts in Shikárpur and Hyderabad give much higher totals, namely, Rs. 8,27,538 and Rs. 7,53,314, but the values for the District Courts of these districts were (Hyderabad) Rs. 84,854 against Shikárpur Rs. 2,81,127, the Shikárpur Court with its 24 cases giving Rs. 2,81,127 against the Karachi value of Rs. 2,55,468 with its 203 suits.

61. The decrease in the number of suits is variously accounted for. There was much cholera in Sind, and this created a panic, people leaving their homes and going to a distance in the hope of escaping the dreaded disease. There was a heavy rainfall, and the travelling by all modes of communication was interrupted. This affects the number of suits a good deal. I may add that in some parts a good crop is considered to increase the number of suits, while in other places a poor harvest has the same result.

62. As said above, the number of suits instituted in the different Courts amounted to 27,418, but there were 29,633 before the Courts for decision, including one pending from 1890 before the Judicial Commissioner, which had lain over to let the applicant serve a notice on her husband, from whom she wished a divorce. That at last was dismissed, as she went to England without effecting service and left no further instructions with her counsel. The Revenue Courts had 585 cases, of which they disposed of 556 (4 above the number of newly instituted ones). Omitting these 586 cases, the Civil Courts usually dealing with original suits had 29,047 compared with 31,290 in 1891 and disposed of 26,968 against 29,311 in 1891. The differences are wonderfully alike, 2,243 in one case and 2,343 in the other. There was one small increase of 24 in the number of suits dismissed *ex-parte*, only 90 claims being so disposed of, 75 in subordinate Courts and 15 in the two Small Cause Courts. The suits disposed of without contest were 9,013 without trial, 9,965 compromised or admitted and 3,629 decreed *ex-parte*. There was a considerable decrease in claims compromised, but as nothing is known as to the results of the claims disposed of without trial, it would be useless to make any exact comparisons as to these. When there was such a decrease in the number of suits for disposal, it is not pleasant to find that there was only a decrease of 91 in *ex-parte* decrees. Every sub-division shows a decrease from the figures of 1891 (except dismissals *ex-parte*). As usual, almost all the cases referred to arbitration were decided for plaintiffs, 559 against 19, and the number of contested claims decided for plaintiffs was only 27 less than in 1891. Under a third of the suits contested in District Courts were decided for defendants, the figures for other Courts being 70 against 621 in Small Cause Courts and 393 against 2,499 in subordinate Courts.

63. The District Courts disposed of 311 suits, of which 272 were on the file of the Karáchi Court, which decided 108 contested suits (besides 16 decided

on arbitration). Of these 108, there were 33 in favour of defendants, but no claim was dismissed *ex-parte*, while 48 *ex-parte* decrees were passed in plaintiff's favour. Of 11 suits disposed of by the District Court of Hyderabad, 2 were contested to the end, 1 being decided for plaintiff and 1 for defendant, and 4 were decreed on reference to arbitration. Of 19 decided in Shikárpur, all were amicably settled, 16 being applications (above referred to) to file awards, while 3 claims were compromised. There were 9 disposed of in Thar and Parkár—7 without trial or by compromise, 1 on arbitration and 1 *ex-parte* for plaintiff. Thus, the Karáchi Court disposed of 272 with an average duration of 293 days for contested and 117 for uncontested cases. At Hyderabad for 11 cases the duration was 453 and 104. At Shikárpur all the cases were really uncontested and the average duration was 201 days. This shows well what an effect may be caused on durations by a few cases which, having been long on the file, are at last compromised or privately settled.

64. While the Karáchi District Court far exceeded all the other District Courts in the amount of work before it and disposed of equally naturally, the subordinate Courts of Hyderabad and Shikárpur are far ahead of the corresponding Courts in Karáchi. The Hyderabad Courts with 10,508 cases head the list, followed by those in Shikárpur with 9,537, while the Karáchi ones had for disposal 4,674, and those in Thar and Párkar 986. If, however, the Karáchi Small Cause Courts be considered with the subordinate Courts, the number of cases will be raised to 7,581. The Karáchi Courts disposed of 4,346 cases, those in Shikárpur of 8,998, those in Hyderabad of 9,663, and those in Thar and Párkar of 856, leaving the suits pending in these Courts for the different districts as 328, 539, 845 and 130. The corresponding figures 'disposed of' and 'pending' in 1891 were for Karáchi 4,717 and 323, Shikárpur 11,125 and 546, for Hyderabad 9,456 and 503, and for Thar and Párkar 820 and 112 (of which 2 were taken up in 1892 by the District Court). If the 2,794 cases disposed of by the Small Cause Courts were added to the Karáchi figures, we should have for Karáchi 7,140 cases disposed of by Courts other than the District Court and 441 as pending in them.

65. The average durations for contested and uncontested cases in Subordinate Courts were respectively in Karáchi 64 and 47 days, in Hyderabad 60 and 37, in Shikárpur 70 and 28, and in Thar and Párkar 66 and 43. Thus, Shikárpur Subordinate Courts have both the highest and the lowest average. The Small Cause Courts, averages were for the City Court 43 and 34 against 21 and 24 in the Cantonment Court.

66. There were 3,191 cases out of 4,674 in the Karáchi Subordinate Courts disposed of without any trial or on confession or compromise. Add to these 1,265 out of 2,907 before the Small Cause Courts, and we have 4,456 cases so decided out of 7,581 from the Karáchi District to compare with 7,023 in the Hyderabad District out of 10,508, and 6,747 out of 9,537 for Shikárpur, and 637 out of 986 for Thar and Párkar.

67. As to Revenue Courts the results are different. Out of 585 cases, 556 were decided. Out of these, 36 were heard *ex-parte*, in only 8 of which was the plaintiff successful. In 241 cases the parties settled the disputes or did not go on with the cases, while 252 cases were contested and decided by the Courts, of which 111 were decided in defendants' favour. The average duration was 30 and 16 days. More than half the cases were in Shikárpur, the Revenue Courts of which had 309 cases before them, deciding 289. There were 155 contested, of which 82 were decided for plaintiffs. Karáchi comes next with 137 cases, of which all but 5 were decided. There were 24 contested cases, in half of which plaintiffs won. There were in that district 26 cases referred to arbitration, in 24 of which defendants were successful, contrary to the almost universal custom in other Courts. Of *ex-parte* suits, plaintiffs won 3 suits and lost 9. Hyderabad Revenue Courts decided 81 out of 83 cases, but plaintiffs were more successful, winning 35 out of 55 contested cases. All the 22 suits before these Courts in Thar and Párkar were decided. Only 6 were contested, and in 5 of these the plaintiffs won. All the rest were privately settled or not brought to a hearing. In the Upper Sind Frontier Courts, 32 were decided out of 34, of which 17 were settled privately or not brought on in Court. Of the

other cases plaintiffs won 7 and lost 8. The average durations of these cases varied much from 29 and 9 days in Hyderabad and 29 and 12 days in Shikárpur to 37 and 21 in Karáchi.

68. I now come to miscellaneous civil cases as set forth in Return 9 (II). Revenue Courts had no such cases, and the Sadar Court had only 4 applications for review, while 1,315 cases were before the other Courts, of which District Courts had 167, the City Small Cause Court had 67, and Subordinate Courts had 1,081. Of the whole 1,319 cases, 1,130 were disposed of with an average duration of 62 days for contested and 42 for uncontested cases. The Sadar Court disposed of 3, the Small Cause Court of 66, the District Judges of 123, and Subordinate Courts of 938. The cases pending were 1 each before the Sadar Court and the Small Cause Court, while those before the District Courts and Subordinate Courts were respectively 44 and 143. In the decision of these cases the results are often found to differ greatly from those in ordinary civil cases. For instance, in contested cases, 239 were decided for plaintiffs against 231 for defendants. In *ex-parte* cases, however, the usual rule prevailed, 163 being decided for plaintiffs against 13 for defendants. In 1891 there were 1,483 cases, of which 1,307 were decided, leaving 176 pending at the end of the year. The average duration in 1891 was for contested cases 62 days, the same as in 1892, but for uncontested cases it was decidedly higher, 63 against 42. In that year, too, the proportion of contested cases decided in plaintiffs' favour was far higher, 281 against 178 decided for defendants. In Karáchi the District Court, the Small Cause Courts and Subordinate Courts had nearly the same number of applications, 70 against 67 and 79. In Shikárpur the District Court had nearly the same number, 72 against 758 before Subordinate Courts, while in Hyderabad the District Court had only 17 against 244 before Subordinate Courts. The District Court of Thar and Párkar had 8, which were all disposed of. The District Court, Karáchi, disposed of 58 with a balance of 12, that of Hyderabad disposed of 13 with a balance of 4, while that of Shikárpur decided 44 with a balance of 28. A large number of the cases was under Act VII of 1889 and under Section 278 of the Civil Procedure Code. There were several under the recently passed Act as to Guardians and Wards. Only one under the Indian Companies Act is mentioned as before the Karáchi District Court. I may add that in Hyderabad conversions of Hindus to Musalmanism gave rise to a considerable amount of litigation (civil and criminal) attended with much excitement.

69. Coming now to appellate Civil Courts, there were 643 appeals (including 329 pending from 1891) before the Courts in Sind, namely, 565 before District Courts and 78 before the Sadar Court, of which total 370 were disposed of, namely 330 by District Court and 40 by the Sadar Court, leaving a balance of 273 or 235 and 38 respectively before these Courts.

70. In 330 appeals disposed of by the District Courts, 63 decisions were reversed, while 7 cases were remanded, giving a total of 70 cases, the decisions in which were bad or inadequate requiring to be set aside. In 33 cases, the decisions were modified, leaving 227 in which no interference was called for. Of these 227 appeals, 153 were contested, while only 6 were heard *ex-parte*. The large number of 37 appeals was dismissed on default, withdrawn, &c., while 31 decisions were confirmed under Section 551 of the Civil Procedure Code. These were chiefly in the Shikárpur District. There were 27 appeals before the Karáchi District Court, which disposed of 20 with an average duration of 176 days, and the Hyderabad District Court had 129 appeals and disposed of 66 (more than half) with a delay of 192 days for each. The Shikárpur District Court disposed of 239 out of 404, each of which lasted on an average 784 days, while all the appeals before the Thar and Párkar Court (5 in all) were disposed of with an average duration of 53 days. In the 20 appeals disposed of in Karáchi, 18 decisions were confirmed, 1 being modified and 1 reversed. Of the 5 in Thar and Párkar, 2 were confirmed, 2 reversed and 1 was not proceeded with. In Hyderabad 1 was dismissed under Section 551 and 4 were withdrawn, &c., while 3 were heard *ex-parte* and 58 were contested. In 36 of these the decisions were confirmed, 6 were modified, 2 cases were remanded and 17 decisions were reversed. Thus, 41 decisions were not interfered with, while 25 were more or less altered. In Shikárpur 32 were disposed of without

hearing, while 30 were confirmed under Section 551. Only 2 were heard *ex-parte*, in 1 of which the decision was confirmed, while in 1 it was reversed. Of those heard and contested, 102 resulted in the decisions being confirmed, while 26 decisions were modified, 42 were reversed and 5 were remanded. Thus, out of 239 appeals in that district, 165 were ineffectual, while 74 were more or less successful.

71. In the Sadar Court 8 decisions were confirmed under Section 551, while 2 appeals were dismissed for default. In one case heard *ex-parte*, the decision was confirmed, while in 29 contested appeals 16 were more or less successful, while 13 decisions were confirmed. I have formerly mentioned that Mr. Hosking acted as Judge of this Court for a while during which he could not hear any appeals from his own decisions. Mr. Hart-Davies was also in charge of the office for 3 weeks after Mr. Hosking left on his transfer to Burmah. The result was a great increase in the number of appeals in arrears, the result of which will be found in the figures for this year. One appeal also was decided which had been pending for a very long time, being a very voluminous and intricate one. It had been taken up by me several times, but I had always had to put off finishing the decision till last year, when it was disposed of. This also swole the arrears and average duration.

72. The above figures give a great increase in the appellate work in both classes of Courts. The District Courts had 49 and the Sadar Court 30 appeals more than in 1891. The District Court of Karáchi has comparatively few appeals, but has had of late much more original work than it had formerly, and this adds to the Sadar Court's appellate work, which is also increased as the Shikárpur District Court finds more time for disposing of civil work. The District Courts disposed of 208 appeals in 1891 against 330 in 1892. The Sadar Court disposed of 26 in 1891 instead of 40 last year. In Shikárpur the arrears of appeals are being disposed of, the figures for 1891 being 96 against 239 in 1892. The Hyderabad District Court for a while had heavy arrears. This affects average durations, and it would be useless to compare averages of particular Courts, when the circumstances are quite different. The more the arrears are disposed of, the higher may the average be, so that till the arrears are cleared off, any exact comparison for different years would be misleading. I may generally add that the appeals disposed of by the District Courts rose from 208 with an average duration of 327 days to 330 with a duration of 617 days, while those disposed of by the Sadar Court rose from 26 lasting 305 days to 40 lasting each 234 days. It is noteworthy that exactly the same number of appeals was before the Karáchi District Court in each year. The 78 appeals before the Sadar Court were 41 first and 37 second appeals, of which 16 and 24 were respectively disposed of, the average duration of 1st appeals being 398 days and of 2nd appeals 124. It is to be borne in mind that for 3 months the Sadar Court is on circuit when almost all contested civil work in which lawyers are employed is stopped, most of the civil appeals, &c., being heard in Karáchi during the hot or monsoon seasons.

73. As to miscellaneous appeals there are some strange coincidences between the totals in the Sadar Court and the District Courts in several matters, the District Court figures being exactly or almost exactly thrice those of the Sadar Court. There were 30 appeals before the District Courts and 10 before the Sadar Court, of which the former disposed of 25 and the latter of 8. Of contested appeals 6 were granted and 9 rejected by the District Courts against 2 and 3 in the Sadar Court, while the same proportion, 6 to 2, is found as to appeals not prosecuted before those Courts. The average duration before them is very nearly alike, 146 days in the District Courts and 139 in the Sadar Court. In 1891 there was only one such appeal before the Sadar Court which was not decided, while District Courts had 18, of which exactly half were disposed of. This gives a large increase of such appeals both before the Courts and as disposed of in 1892. Only one miscellaneous appeal was before the Thar and Párkar Court, in which the decision appealed against was reversed. The District Court, Karáchi, disposed of only 1, confirming the decision. There were 8 before the Hyderabad Court, which were all disposed of except 1, and in Shikárpur the balance was the same, 1, there being 16 disposed of out of 17. In 25 appeals

disposed of by District Courts, 6 were successful, and in 1 appeal the decision was reversed, the case being remanded. The average duration varied from 47 days in Karáchi to 190 in Shikárpur.

74. Coming now to execution proceedings, the total number of applications in all Courts were 16,478 or above 1,200 less than in 1891. Of these 12,646 came before Subordinate Courts, 3,317 before Small Cause Courts, 429 before District Courts, and 86 before Revenue Courts, compared with the corresponding numbers for 1891, namely, 14,147, 3,091, 409 and 50. Naturally the District Court of Karáchi gives a far larger number of applications than any other District Court, viz., 333, the balance being made up of 26 in Hyderabad, 66 in Shikárpur and 4 in Thar and Párkar. Equally naturally, the Subordinate Courts in Karáchi had far fewer than the corresponding Courts in the Shikárpur and Hyderabad Districts, Shikárpur heading the list with 5,630, followed by Hyderabad with 5,077, while Karáchi gives only 1,616 and Thar and Párkar 323. The total number pending in District Courts at the end of the year was 112 (of which 73, two-thirds, were in the Karáchi Court) and in Subordinate Courts was 1,119 (of which Hyderabad Courts are responsible for about half, 533). Small Cause Courts disposed of 3,072 out of 3,317, leaving a balance of only 245, while all the 86 applications before Revenue Courts were disposed of. All these were from the Karáchi and Hyderabad Districts, and it is noteworthy that in Karáchi Revenue Courts all applications, viz. 68, were wholly satisfied by giving possession of immoveable property, while 14 out of 18 in Hyderabad were wholly satisfied and 1 only partially so. Apparently, all these in Hyderabad were for costs. In 1891 possession of immoveable property was given on all the 50 applications before Revenue Courts.

75. The number of persons imprisoned fell from 253 in 1891 to 178, while almost the same number of persons arrested were released in each year, namely, 451 in 1892 and 448 in 1891. Immoveable property was sold on 300 applications (of which 280 were before Subordinate Courts). It is pleasing to note that the number of cases in which land was dealt with under Sections 305, &c, rose from 9 to 98, all in Subordinate Courts, and chiefly in Hyderabad, 92 out of the 98 cases being in that district and the rest being in the Shikárpur District. In 47 cases possession was given of immoveable property, the numbers before Subordinate Courts of Hyderabad and Shikárpur being pretty equal, viz., 20 in Hyderabad and 17 in Shikárpur, the balance before Subordinate Courts being 4 in Thar and Párkar and only 1 in Karáchi, while there were 4 in the District Court of Karáchi and 1 in that of Shikárpur. In 1891 the sales of immoveable property were 354, being an excess of 54, while possession was given by Civil Courts in 51 instances, being an excess of 4 above the figures for 1892. These figures are very satisfactory and probably result in so far from an order that sales of land are usually to be conducted by Mukhtyárkars and from increased activity in making private arrangements to save landed property from sale.

76. The largest number of imprisonments was from Hyderabad, the Subordinate Courts of which imprisoned 79 people, releasing 164 brought before them under arrest. Shikárpur Subordinate Courts come next, with 36 out of 136 before them. Thar and Párkar comes next with 8 out of 67, while Subordinate Courts in Karáchi imprisoned only 3 out of 27 brought up under arrest. The two Small Cause Courts in Karáchi, however, imprisoned respectively 40 out of 116 and 8 out of 35, while the only persons imprisoned by a District Court were 4 out of 5 before the Karáchi District Court.

77. The sales of moveable property also were considerably fewer than in 1891, being 251 instead of 336, while attachments were raised from such property in 402 cases. There were 10 such sales by orders of District Courts—9 in Karáchi and 1 in Shikárpur. The others were 173 by order of Subordinate Courts, chiefly in Shikárpur, and 68 by order of Small Cause Courts.

78. The realizations resulting from the issue of processes amounted to Rs. 2,23,067 or above Rs. 16,000 more than in 1891, while the payments voluntarily made amounted to Rs. 79,696, or almost Rs. 2,400 more than in the previous year. Thirty-eight rupees were realized by Revenue Courts in Hyderabad,

Rs. 23 by process and Rs. 15 voluntarily, the balance being Rs. 1,31,086 and (without process) Rs. 60,607 by Subordinate Courts, Rs. 83,415 + 17,379 by District Courts and Rs. 8,543 + 1,695 by Small Cause Courts. I notice that while Subordinate Courts in Thar and Párkar only realized Rs. 5,558 with the aid of processes, they show as voluntarily paid Rs. 1,150, while Rs. 1,440 represents the corresponding sum for the District and Subordinate Courts in Karáchi. Subordinate Courts realized with the aid of processes Rs. 18,516 in Karáchi, Rs. 51,207 in Shikárpur and Rs. 55,804 in Hyderabad, and without processes for these districts Rs. 711, Rs. 42,400 and Rs. 16,346. In Shikárpur also, the payments voluntarily made into the District Court amounted to Rs. 16,649 against Rs. 24,116 collected on issue of processes, there being no voluntary payments into the Hyderabad or Thar and Párkar District Courts. The sums realized on process in the Hyderabad District Court were Rs. 11,014 and in that of Thar and Párkar exactly Rs. 10, while in the Karáchi District Court they amounted to Rs. 48,274. The District Court of Karáchi thus realized within Rs. 3,00 of the totals realized in all ways by the other District Courts.

79. Closely connected with execution matters are those as to insolvency. There were 33 applications or 16 fewer than in 1891, of which 20 were not proceeded with, while 8 were rejected, only 3 being granted, in none of which cases was a Receiver appointed. In no instance were penal proceedings ordered. As usual the financial figures are very unsatisfactory. Claims to the amount of Rs. 939 were admitted by the Karáchi District Court. Rs. 46 were disbursed by Subordinate Courts in Hyderabad, and claims amounting to almost Rs. 2 were satisfied by these Courts. There were no proceedings in insolvency in Thar and Párkar or in the Subordinate Courts in Karáchi or in the District Court of Hyderabad, while the District Courts of Karáchi and Shikárpur had respectively 4 and 1 applications, and the Subordinate Courts in Hyderabad and Shikárpur had 12 and 5 respectively. At the end of the year 1 case was pending in a Subordinate Court in each of the Hyderabad and Shikárpur Districts.

80. The following tables will give a brief view of the statistics of suits instituted and disposed of in the Courts in Sind in 1891 and 1892, as also of the results of appeals and applications for execution :—

Class of Courts.	Value of Suits instituted.		Number of Suits							
			Instituted.		For disposal.		Disposed of.		Pending.	
	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.
	Rs.	Rs.								
Judicial Commissioner's	.....	.....	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...
District	8,32,429	6,45,264	281	343	455	435	266	311	189	124
Small Causes	1,66,418	1,53,898	3,028	2,601	3,233	2,907	2,927	2,704	306	113
Subordinate	20,28,219	19,13,459	26,154	24,022	27,602	25,705	26,118	23,963	1,484	1,842
Revenue	1,62,491	2,19,932	546	552	571	585	536	556	35	29
Total ...	31,89,557	29,37,553	30,009	27,418	31,862	29,633	29,847	27,525	2,015	2,108
Increase or Decrease ...	.....	—2,52,004	...	—2,591	...	—2,229	...	—2,322	...	+93

Class of Courts.	Number of Suits disposed of								Average duration.			
	Without trial.		Admitted or compromised.		*Ex-parte.*		Contested (including referred to Arbitration.)		Contested.	Uncontested.	Contested.	Uncontested
	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.		1892.	
Judicial Commissioner's	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	457
District	7	16	89	99	55	49	115	147	323	130	266	134
Small Causes	251	242	1,182	1,023	780	816	714	713	43	39	40	32
Subordinate	9,483	8,755	10,078	8,843	2,951	2,854	3,606	3,411	82	93	66	35
Revenue	37	66	147	175	35	36	317	279	23	21	30	116
Total ...	9,778	9,080	11,496	10,140	3,821	3,755	4,752	4,550	...	...	...	...
Increase or Decrease ...	...	—698	...	—1,356	...	—66	...	—202	...	...	...	...

Class of Courts.	Number of Appeals.										Average duration.	
	Before Court.		Rejected without trial (Sec. 551.)		Dismissed for default, &c.		Decided on hearing for					
							Appellant.		Respondent.			
	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.
Sadar	48	78	4	8	1	2	2	16	18	14	305	234
District	516	565	3	31	27	37	65	103	113	159	327	617
Total ..	564	643	7	39	28	39	67	119	131	173	...	..
Increase or Decrease ...	...	+79	...	+32	...	+11	...	+52	...	+42	...	...

Class of Courts.	Number of Applications for Execution.									
	Before Court.		In which							
			Persons were imprisoned.		Property was sold				Property was made over.	
					Immoveable.		Moveable.			
	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.
District	409	429	...	4	32	20	8	10	4	6
Small Causes	3,091	3,317	33	48	...	...	80	68	...	...
Subordinate	14,147	12,646	220	126	322	280	248	173	48	42
Revenue	50	86	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	68
Total ...	17,697	16,478	253	178	354	300	336	251	102	116
Increase or Decrease ...	...	—1,219	...	—75	...	—54	...	—85	...	+14

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

GEO. M. MACPHERSON,

Judicial Commissioner in Sind.

JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 1—(CIVIL AND CRIMINAL).

Statement showing the number of Judicial Divisions and the Number of officers exercising Appellate or Original Jurisdiction in the Presidency of Bombay on the last day of the year 1892, with the cost of Tribunals.

Name of Presidency.		Area.	Population.	Number of Divisions for Courts under Chief Court, but superior to the Chief Courts of Districts.	Number of Districts.	Number of Sub-districts.	Total number of Officers exercising Original or Appellate Jurisdiction: Judges of Chief Court of Province.	Judges of other Courts superior to Chief Courts of Districts.	Judges of Chief Courts of Districts.	Judges of District Courts other than Chief Courts.	Judges of other Subordinate Courts.	Total number of Cases Decided: Original. Regular.	Original. Miscellaneous.	Appeals. Regular.	Appeals. Miscellaneous.	Total receipts of the Courts.	Total charges of the Courts.	Remarks.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
																Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Presidency of Bombay.	Territory subject to the High Court. Civil	77,275	15,985,270	...	13	103	(a) 7	...	(b) 13	7	(c) 116	1,58,027	2,22,063	5,671	165	30,33,140 2 7	39,79,667 9 2	(a) Includes the Chief Justice.
	Territory subject to the High Court. Criminal ...				19	158	...	...	(d) 19	...	(e) 522	1,30,160	982	3,163	1,206			(b) The District Judge of Poona is also Agent for Sardárs in the Deccan.
	Territory subject to the High Court. Revenue ...				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,542	1,434	...	...			(c) Includes 8 Small Cause Court Judges, 2 Registrars and 2 unpaid officers. Besides these there were also 3 Cantonment Magistrates, 1 Agent for Kolhápur and Southern Marátha Country and 191 Mámlatdárs and Mahálkaris under Act III of 1876, who exercised Civil powers.
	Territory not subject to the High Court. Civil	47,789	2,871,774	...	4	13	(f) 1	...	(g) 3	1	(h) 14	26,969	16,077	370	33	3,68,009 0 0	6,17,706 12 4	(d) These are District Magistrates and the Chief Presidency Magistrate, exclusive of Sessions and Assistant Sessions Judges.
	Territory not subject to the High Court. Criminal ...				5	21	...	...	5	...	(i) 140	17,063	370	1,663	1,364			(e) These include all classes of Magistrates except District Magistrates and the Chief Presidency Magistrate. Besides these there were 14,853 Police Patels, who were invested with criminal powers.
	Territory not subject to the High Court. Revenue ...				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	556	86	...	...			(f) Is the Judge of the Sadar Court in Sind.
	Total ...	125,064	18,857,044	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,46,316	(j)2,40,959	10,872	2,768	34,01,149 2 7	45,97,374 5 6	(g) Besides these the Deputy Commissioner of Thar and Párkar exercised Civil powers.
																		(h) Includes 1 Small Cause Court Judge and 1 Registrar. Besides these there were also 1 cantonment Magistrate 2 Deputy Collectors, 7 Mukhtyárkars and 7 Head Munshis, and 53 Mámlatdárs who exercised civil powers.
																		(i) These include all classes of Magistrates except District Magistrates.
																		(j) Includes also applications for execution of decrees and applications under Chapter XX, Civil Procedure Code.

Notes.—Column 1, Sub-head "Total."—The entries to be made here will show the area and population of the entire Presidency, the average number of Districts and Sub-Districts for Civil, Criminal and Revenue purposes, the actual number of persons exercising jurisdiction, and the total work done by them, with the financial results.

Columns 16 and 17.—The Judicial receipts and charges should be shown as a whole, just as they appear in the Treasury accounts, care being taken that the charges on account of buildings are included in Column 17.

Statement showing the number of Judicial officers exercising Original and Appellate Jurisdiction, both Europeans and Natives, in the Presidency of Bombay, including Sind.

Designation.	Europeans.	Natives.
Chief Justice and High Court Judges...	6	1
Judge of the Sadar Court in Sind	1	.....
District and Sessions Judges	15	1
Assistant Judges, F. P., and Joint Sessions Judges.	1	2
Assistant Judges	3	2
Small Cause Court Judges	2	7

Designation.	Europeans.	Natives.
Subordinate Judges, First Class	.....	17
Subordinate Judges, Second Class	.....	99
Magistrates, First Class	76	103
Magistrates, Second Class	10	244
Magistrates, Third Class	5	243
Police Patels	.....	14,853

Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature, Appellate Side,
Bombay, 25th September 1893.

RANCHODLAL K. DESAI,
Assistant Registrar.

JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 2.—(CRIMINAL).

Statement of offences reported and of Persons tried, convicted and acquitted of each class of offence in the Presidency of Bombay in the year 1892.

Description of Offence.		Number of offences reported	Number of cases returned as true.	Number of cases brought to trial during the year.	Number of Persons.					Remarks.
					Under trial during the year including pending from previous year	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted	Died, escaped, or transferred to another Province.	Remaining under trial.	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Offences against the State ...	Chapter VI of the Indian Penal Code.	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	
Offences relating to the Army and Navy	,, VII.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Offences against the public tranquillity	,, VIII.	1,191	843	848	5,798	3,852	1,681	(a) 1	264	(a) Escaped. 2 complainants were fined under Section 560, C. P. C
Attempts at do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Offences by or relating to public servants	,, IX.	102	86	83	120	61	54	...	5	
Attempts at do. ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Contempts of the lawful authority of public servants.	,, X.	863	834	820	1,174	456	672	(b) 4	42	(b) Died
Attempts at do. ...	...	2	2	2	2	...	2	...	...	
False evidence and offences against public justice ...	,, XI.	937	838	850	1,089	527	489	(c) 2	71	(c) Died.
Attempts at do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Offences relating to coins and Government Stamps ...	,, XII.	142	113	111	132	57	73	...	2	
Attempts at do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Offences relating to weights and measures	,, XIII.	168	167	166	180	70	107	...	3	
Attempts at do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	
Offences affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency and morals ...	,, XIV.	1,965	1,887	1,888	2,120	321	1,782	...	17	
Attempts at do. ...	...	1	1	1	8	8	...	...	...	
Offences relating to religion.	,, XV.	52	39	38	148	85	60	...	3	
Attempts at do. ...	...	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	
Offences affecting the human body, Chapter XVI. — Offences affecting life ...		519	428	487	860	427	350	(d) 8	95	(d) 6 died, 1 escaped and 1 was transferred.
Attempts at do. ...		47	39	45	83	61	22	...	...	
Causing of miscarriage, injuries to unborn children, exposure of infants and the concealment of births ...		66	44	57	77	35	33	...	9	
Attempts at do. ...		1	1	...	...	...	..	..	...	
Hurt		30,611	27,068	27,013	65,840	60,366	4,810	(e) 3	661	(e) Died. 35 complainants and complainants in 34 cases were fined under Section 560, C. P. C.
Attempts at do. ...		13	11	12	17	13	4	...	...	
Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement.		871	581	578	1,282	1,121	145	(f) 1	15	(f) Died.
Attempts at do. ...		2	2	2	3	3	...	...	...	4 complainants were fined under Section 560, C. P. C.
Criminal force and assault		6,976	5,245	4,478	8,504	6,769	1,693	(g) 2	100	(g) Escaped. 10 complainants and complainants in 3 cases were fined under Section 560, C. P. C.
Attempts at do. ...		13	13	12	45	38	5	...	2	
Kidnapping, forcible abduction, slavery and forced labour... ...		200	106	114	224	154	68	...	2	
Attempts at do. ...		...	...	1	4	4	...	...	...	
Rape		99	46	62	89	59	19	...	11	
Attempts at do. ...		5	5	13	25	19	5	...	1	
Unnatural offence ...		53	26	30	35	20	14	(h) 1	...	(h) Died.
Attempts at do. ...		2	2	3	3	...	3	...	...	

JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 2.—(CRIMINAL)—*continued.*

Description of Offence.	Number of offences reported.	Number of cases returned as true.	Number of cases brought to trial during the year.	Number of Persons.					Remarks.
				Under trial during the year including pending from previous year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted	Died, escaped, or transferred to another Province.	Remaining under trial.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Theft	15,467	10,064	9,811	14,274	4,553	9,373	(*i*) 19	329	(*i*) 9 died, 2 escaped and 8 were transferred, 10 complainants were fined under Section 560, C. P. C.
Attempts at do. ...	61	57	56	82	26	48	...	8	
Extortion	81	59	59	117	93	19	...	5	
Attempts at do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Robbery and dacoity ...	619	333	366	1,124	683	381	(*j*) 3	57	(*j*) Escaped, 3 complainants were fined under Section 560, C. P. C.
Attempts at do. ...	5	5	6	11	10	1	...	...	
Criminal misappropriation of property ...	715	521	508	831	506	273	(*k*) 1	51	(*k*) Escaped.
Attempts at do. ..	8	8	8	10	4	5	...	1	
Criminal breach of trust.	1,695	821	783	1,005	639	311	(*l*) 9	46	(*l*) 2 died, 4 escaped and 3 were transferred, 2 complainants were fined under Section 560, C. P. C.
Offences against property, Chapter XVII. Attempts at do. ...	4	4	4	5	..	5	...	...	
Receiving of stolen property	1,135	1,019	1,010	1,585	648	886	(*m*) 3	48	(*m*) Transferred.
Attempts at do. ...	2	2	2	3	...	3	...	...	
Cheating...	963	525	506	744	617	90	(*n*) 4	33	(*n*) 2 escaped and 2 were transferred. 1 complainant was fined under Section 560, C. P. C.
Attempts at do. ...	4	3	1	1	1	...	...	...	
Fraudulent deeds and disposition of property	23	15	15	51	47	2	(*o*) 1	1	(*o*) Died.
Attempts at do. ...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Mischief...	5,407	4,558	4,474	11,822	10,516	1,040	(*p*) 3	263	(*p*) 1 died and 2 escaped, 5 complainants were fined under Section 560, C. P. C.
Attempts at do. ..	11	10	12	12	9	2	...	1	
Criminal trespass ...	4,404	3,009	2,901	5,708	3,757	1,893	(*q*) 5	108	(*q*) 3 died, 1 escaped and 1 was transferred. 4 complainants were fined under Section 560, C. P. C.
Attempts at do. ...	28	24	23	41	3	38	...	...	
Offences relating to documents and to trade or property marks, Chapter XVIII of the Indian Penal Code .	110	75	81	207	162	21	(*r*) 1	23	(*r*) Died.
Attempts at do.	...	...	3	3	..	3	...	...	
Criminal breach of contracts of service .. .. ,, XIX.	12	9	9	13	10	3	...	...	
Offences relating to marriage ... ... ,, XX.	1,567	1,000	954	2,203	1,003	142	(*s*) 11	147	(*s*) 10 escaped and 1 died. 2 complainants were fined under Section 560, C. P. C.
Attempts at do.	1	1	1	7	7	...	...	..	
Defamation ... ... ,, XXI.	412	306	294	645	572	53	...	20	
Attempts at do.	1	1	1	2	...	...	...	2	
Criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance ... ... ,, XXII.	5,907	5,015	4,971	10,564	9,724	700	...	140	9 complainants were fined under Section 560, C. P. C.
Attempts at do.	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	
Offences under Special and Local Laws :—									
Apprentices Act XIX of 1850 (India) .	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	
Arms Act XI of 1878 ,, .	404	378	375	404	63	336	...	5	
Army Act I of 1881 ,, ...	23	23	23	24	8	16	...	...	
Breaches of Contract Act XIII of 1859 ,, ...	1,001	953	953	1,171	735	419	(*t*) 1	16	(*t*) Escaped.
Cantonment Act XIII of 1889. ,, ...	2,037	1,946	1,948	2,121	265	1,854	(*u*) 1	1	(*u*) Died. 4 complainants were fined under Section 560, C. P. C.
Cattle Trespass Act I of 1871. ,, .	2,240	2,058	2,050	5,571	4,555	902	..	114	
Coasting Vessels (Bombay), Act XIX of 1838... ... ... ,, ..	1	1	1	1	1	...	..	...	

JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 2—(CRIMINAL)—*continued.*

Description of Offence.	Number of offences reported.	Number of cases returned as true.	Number of cases brought to trial during the year.	Number of Persons.					Remarks.
				Under trial during the year including pending from previous year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped, or transferred to another Province.	Remaining under trial.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Criminal Procedure Code Act X of 1882, (India)	2,064	2,043	2,008	2,316	603	1,652	...	61	One complainant was fined under Section 560, C. P. C.
Criminal Tribes Act XXVII of 1871, (India)	29	29	29	29	...	29	...	...	
Dekhan Agriculturists' Relief Act XVII, of 1879, (India)	66	62	62	70	60	7	...	3	
European Vagrancy Act IX of 1874 (India)	54	53	53	53	2	51	...	...	
Foreigners' Act III of 1864, (India) ...	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	
Frontier Regulation No. 5 C. P. of 1872, (India)	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	
Frontier Regulation No. III of 1892 (India)	5	5	5	17	...	17	...	...	
Forest Act VII of 1878, (India)	1,914	1,880	1,866	4,409	1,476	2,806	(*v*) 4	123	(*v*) Died.
Glanders and Farcy Act XX of 1879, (India)	2	2	2	2	...	2	...	...	
Indian Factories Act XV of 1881, (India).	1	1	1	7	...	7	...	...	
Merchants' Seamen Act I of 1859, (India)	84	84	81	88	3	85	...	...	
Merchant Shipping Act (1854) amendment Act of 1862 (India)	1	1	1	10	...	10	...	...	
Merchants shipping Act VII of 1880, (India)	25	25	24	56	25	29	...	2	
Murder of female infants Act VIII of 1870 (India)	26	26	26	35	4	31	...	...	
Native Passenger Ships Act X of 1887 (India)	5	5	5	5	1	4	...	...	
Opium Act I of 1878 (India)	529	520	515	566	75	480	...	11	
Petroleum Act XII of 1886, (India) ..	21	21	21	21	10	11	...	...	
Police (Presidency Towns) Acts XIII of 1856 and XLVIII of 1860, (India) ...	10,870	10,595	10,425	10,463	465	9,996	...	2	
Indian Ports Act X of 1889, (India) ...	42	42	42	42	3	39	...	...	
Post Office Act XIV of 1866, (India) ..	7	5	6	6	2	4	...	...	
Presidency Small Cause Courts Act XV of 1882, (India)	5	3	1	1	1	...	...	...	
Railway Act IX of 1890, (India)	274	261	260	342	69	271	...	2	
Prevention of cruelty to Animals Act XI of 1890, (India)	455	450	449	456	32	424	...	...	
Registration Act III of 1877, (India) ...	11	11	8	28	11	10	...	7	
Salt Act XII of 1882, (India)	13	13	13	32	1	31	...	...	
Sea Customs Act VIII of 1878, (India) ...	2	2	2	2	...	2	...	...	
Stage Carriages Act XVI of 1861, (India).	135	135	135	135	41	92	(*w*) 1	1	(*w*) Died.
Stamp Act I of 1879, (India)	99	97	97	110	14	91	...	5	
Telegraph Act XIII of 1885, (India) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Tobacco Act IV of 1857, (India)	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	
Transport of Salt by Sea Act XVI of 1879, (India)	3	3	3	3	...	3	...	...	
Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878, (India) ...	13	13	13	31	17	14	...	..	
Wild Birds' Protection Act XX of 1887, (India)	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	
Abkari Act V of 1878, (Bombay)... ...	2,297	2,216	2,198	2,560	422	2,098	...	40	
Boiler Inspection Act II of 1891, (Bombay)	1	1	1	1	1	..	...	...	
District Police Acts VII of 1867 and IV of 1890. (Bombay) .., ...	6,951	6,887	6,885	7,358	778	6,531	(*x*) 3	46	(*x*) 1 died and 2 escaped.
Gambling Act IV of 1887 as amended by Act I of 1890, (Bombay)...	407	404	404	1,817	271	1,527	(*y*) 1	18	(*y*) Died.
Irrigation Act VII of 1879, (Bombay) ...	256	244	242	506	148	306	(*z*) 1	51	(*z*) Died.
Jails Act II of 1874, (Bombay)	6	6	6	6	...	6	...	...	
Land Revenue Code Act V of 1879, (Bombay)...	483	480	478	660	129	523	(*aa*) 1	4	(*aa*) Died.
Municipal Acts VI of 1873 and II of 1884, (Bombay)	82,446	57,308	42,927	67,798	33,750	16,636	(*ab*)3,165	14,247	(*ab*) 813 died and 2352 escaped.
Municipal Act III of 1888, (Bombay) ..	4,957	4,957	1,729	1,729	31	1,698	...	...	
Police Regulation XII of 1827, (Bombay).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Port Trust Acts VI of 1879 and VI of 1883, (Bombay)	38	37	35	48	4	44	...	...	
Public Conveyance Act VI of 1863, (Bombay)	5,480	5,422	5,376	5,410	178	5,229	...	3	
Public Ferries Act II of 1868 as amended by Act II of 1878, (Bombay)	23	22	22	41	22	18	...	1	
Registry of Vessels and levy of Pilotage Fees on the River Indus Act I of 1863, (Bombay)	7	6	6	6	1	5	...	...	

JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 2—(CRIMINAL)—*continued.*

Description of Offence.	Number of offences reported.	Number of cases returned as true.	Number of cases brought to trial during the year.	Number of Persons.					Remarks.
				Under trial during the year including pending from previous year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped, or transferred to another Province.	Remaining under trial.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Sales of Poisons Act VIII of 1866, (Bombay)...	6	6	6	6	1	5	...	...	
Salt Act II of 1890, (Bombay)	624	622	620	804	78	720	...	6	
Tolls Act III of 1875, (Bombay)	2	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	
Tramways Act I of 1864, (Bombay) ..	4	4	1	1	...	1	...	...	
Vaccination (Karáchi) Act IV of 1879, (Bombay)	14	14	14	14	1	13	...	...	
Vaccination Act I of 1877, (Bombay) ...	14	14	14	14	...	14	...	...	
Village Police Act VIII of 1867, (Bombay)	3,608	3,596	3,595	5,190	2,262	2,927	(*ae*) 1	...	(*ae*) Died.
Total ...	2,13,625	1,69,872	1,50,644	2,61,657	1,55,638	85,403	3,261	17,355	

Notes.—Column 1.—(1) "Attempts" should be entered immediately after the offences to which they relate.
(2) "Abetments" should be included with the substantive offences abetted
(3) When giving the list of Special and Local laws against which offences have been committed, care should be taken to specify the title of each Act quoted, as well as its number and year. An Act of a local legislature should be distinguished by initial letters placed after the number of the Act.
Column 2.—All offences (cases) of which information was given, complaint made, or cognizance taken under Chapters IV, V, XIV, XVI, C. P. C., for the first time during the year are to be shown, although some of the charges may not have been prosecuted, or may have turned out to be false.
Column 3.—This column should be total of column 2 less the number of cases dismissed under Section 203, C. P. C., and less all other cases in which a *Magistrate* declared that the charge was false, and that the offence never occurred, or which were dismissed as frivolous and vexatious, and in which the complainant was fined under Section 560, C. P. C.
Column 5.—This column should be the total of columns 6 to 9.
Column 8.—Persons transferred from one Court to another *in the same province* are not to be entered in this column.
Column 9.—A note should be added in the column of remarks, showing respectively the number of persons who died, escaped, or were transferred.
General.—Cases committed or referred should not be included in this statement by the committing or referring Magistrates. The results of the trials in these cases should be shown by the Courts to which the cases are committed or referred. If the total of column 7 of Statement No. 4 be deducted from the total of column 2 of that statement, the difference should correspond with the total of column 5 of this statement.

Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature,
Appellate Side,
Bombay, 25th September 1893.

RANCHODLAL K. DESAI,
Assistant Registrar.

STATEMENT.

JUDICIAL STATEMENT

Statement showing the General Result of the trial of European

Description of Offence.	Number of Persons accused and brought before a Magistrate,								Persons whose cases								
	Remaining at the close of the previous year.	Within the year.					Died, escaped or transferred to other Provinces.	Number actually brought to trial.	By District Magistrates and other First Class Magistrates.							By Courts of	
		On complaint.—Section 191 (a), Criminal Procedure Code.	On Police Report.—Section 191 (b) of the Code.	By Magistrate, *suo motu*.—Section 191 (c) of the Code.	On transfer from another Province.	Total.			Received by transfer under Section 451 B of the Code.	Convicted.	Acquitted or discharged.	Committed		Transferred by order under Section 451 B of the Code.	Total, omitting entries in Columns 10 and 15.	Received by transfer under Section 451 B of the Code.	Convicted.	Acquitted or discharged.
												To Court of Sessions.	To High Court.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Offences against the State, Chapter VI of the Indian Penal Code	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences relating to the Army and Navy.—Chapter VII, Indian Penal Code	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences against the public tranquillity.—Chapter VIII, Indian Penal Code	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences by or relating to public servants.—Chapter IX, Indian Penal Code	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Contempts of the lawful authority of public servants.—Chapter X, Indian Penal Code	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
False evidence and offences against public justice.—Chapter XI, Indian Penal Code	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences relating to coin and Government stamps—Chapter XII, Indian Penal Code	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences relating to weights and measures.—Chapter XIII, Indian Penal Code	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency and morals.—Chapter XIV, Indian Penal Code	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences relating to religion.—Chapter XV, Indian Penal Code	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences affecting the human body.—Chapter XVI. — Offences affecting life	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	3	...	2	1	...	..	...	3	...	...	...
Causing of miscarriage, injuries to unborn children, exposure of infants and the concealment of births	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hurt	...	19	3	...	...	22	...	20	...	9	11	...	...	...	20	..	...	...
Attempts at do.	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	2	...	..	...	2	...	..	...
Criminal force and assault	...	35	1	...	...	36	...	30	...	18	12	...	..	...	30	...	...	...
Attempts at do.	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kidnapping, forcible abduction, slavery and forced labour.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rape	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Attempts at rape	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unnatural offence	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences against property.—Chapter XVII. — Theft	...	1	11	...	...	12	...	12	..	8	4	...	...	...	12	...	...	...
Extortion	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Robbery and dacoity	...	1	2	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	1	2	...	...	3	...	1	1
Criminal misappropriation of property	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Criminal breach of trust	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	1	..
Receiving of stolen property	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cheating	...	2	1	...	..	3	*2	2	...	...	1	..	...	...	1	...	...	...
Fraudulent deeds and disposition of property	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mischief	...	6	...	...	...	6	..	6	...	...	6	...	...	...	6	...	...	...
Criminal trespass	...	1	2	..	...	3	...	3	..	2	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
Offences relating to documents and to trade or property marks.—Chapter XVIII, Indian Penal Code	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
Criminal breach of contracts of service.—Chapter XIX, Indian Penal Code	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences relating to marriage.—Chapter XX	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	.	...	1	...	...	...
Defamation.—Chapter XXI	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance.—Chapter XXII	...	9	...	..	...	9	...	8	...	3	5	...	...	...	8	...	...	...
Offences under Special and Local laws	...	76	229	...	...	304	...	277	...	254	23	...	..	...	277	..	...	...
Total	..	158	254	...	...	412	2	374	...	296	78	4	...		373	...	2	1

NOTE.—The figures in Statement No 2

Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature,
Appellate Side, Bombay, 25th September 1893.

No. 2A (CRIMINAL).

British subjects in the Presidency of Bombay in the year 1892.

WERE DISPOSED OF.								NUMBER OF CASES.						Subsidiary Table.					
Sessions.		By High Court.		Total for all Courts										35				36	
Transferred to High Court under Section 449 of the Code.	Total exclusive of column 17.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Total.	Convicted.	Acquitted or discharged.	Total.	Number of persons under trial at the close of the year.	Brought to trial.	Disposed of.	Pending.	Number of persons who applied to the High Court for an order under Section 456 of the Code.	Of those entered in Column 5, number who applied under Section 2, Act III of 1884, for transfer or commital of their cases.	Number of persons who applied to the High Court under Section 526 of the Code for the transfer of their cases.	Of the total number of persons shown in				Of cases shown in Column 30.			
															Column 16.			Column 21.	Columns 21 and 24.	Disposed of by Magistrates.		Disposed of by Sessions Judges.	
															Number who claimed to be tried by a mixed Jury.—Section 451 a (1) of the Code.	Number who did not so claim.	Number of those in column 35 (1) whose cases were transferred under Section 451 b of the Code.	Number who claimed a mixed number of Assessors.—Section 451 (2) of the Code.	Number who did not so claim.	Number who claimed to be tried by a mixed Jury.—Section 451 (1) of the Code.	Number who did not so claim.	Being European British subjects.	Other than European British subjects.	Being European British subjects.	Other than European British subjects.
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
...	...	...	...	...	..	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...											
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
...	...	...	...	..	2	1	3	...	3	3	...	...	...	...											
...	...	...	...	..	9	11	20	...	17	17	...	...	...	...											
...	...	...	..	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...											
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...											
...	...	...	...	...	18	12	30	...	22	22	...	...	...	...											
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	46	...	..	...	4	...	344	15	3	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...											
...	...	...	...	...	8	4	12	...	11	11	...	...	...	...											
...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
...	2	...	...	..	1	2	3	...	2	2	...	...	...	...											
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
...	1	...	..	...	1	1	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...											
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
...	...	1	...	1	1	1	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...											
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
..	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	...	1	1	...	...	...	...											
...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	...	3	3	...	...	...	...											
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...											
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...											
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...											
...	...	...	...	...	3	5	8	...	8	8	...	...	...	...											
...	...	...	...	...	254	23	277	...	264	264	...	...	...	...											
...	3	1	...	1	299	74	373	...	342	342	...	...	...	...											

* Transferred to other Provinces.

will include the figure in this statement.

RANCHODLAL K. DESAI,
Assistant Registrar.

JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 3—(CRIMINAL).

Statement of Miscellaneous Proceedings under the Criminal Procedure Code in the Presidency of Bombay during the year 1892.

Nature of Proceedings.	Total number of cases before the Courts during the year.	Number of persons concerned.	Number of persons discharged.	Number of persons convicted.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Proceedings against witnesses under Chapter VI-C and Section 485	3	3	3	...	
2. Proceedings under Chapter VIII to prevent breach of the peace.	142	(*a*) 262	92	168	(*a*) Of these two persons were under trial at the close of the year.
3. Proceedings under Chapter VIII, security for good behaviour...	1,884	(*b*)2,053	536	1,473	(*b*) Of these the cases against 43 persons were pending at the close of the year, and 1 person absconded.
4. Proceedings against local nuisances, Chapter X	25	26	11	15	
5. Possession, Chapter XII ...	8	18	9	9	
6. Frivolous or vexatious complaints summarily dealt with under Chapter XLVI, Section 560...	291	322	38	284	
7 Non-attendance of Jurors or Assessors, Chapter XXIII, Section 332	8	8	2	6	
8. Maintenance, Chapter XXXVI.	796	(*c*) 796	669	125	(*c*) Of these the cases against 2 persons were pending at the close of the year.
9. Forfeiture of bail or recognizance under Chapter XLII ...	174	(*d*) 236	54	181	(*d*) One of these persons having left Bombay, the warrant could not be executed.
Total ...	3,331	3,724	1,414	2,261	

Notes.—Column 1, Sub-head 6.—Complainants fined under Section 560 are not to be entered as convicted in Statements 2, 4 or 5, but the fact of the fines having been imposed may be noted in the column of remarks of Statement 2 against the complaints preferred by them.

Column 1, Sub-heads 2 and 3.—Cases under Sections 107, 109, 110, 118, 120, 123, Criminal Procedure Code, will also appear under the appropriate head of the schedule in Statement 2. Persons convicted under these heads and required to give security or recognizance under Sections 120, 123, Criminal Procedure Code, will also appear in Statement 5.

Column 1, Sub-heads 4, 5 and 8.—Cases under these sub-heads will not appear in Statements 2, 4 or 5. Jury cases, Chapter X, will however appear in Statement 13.

RANCHODLAL K. DESAI,
Assistant Registrar.

Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature, Appellate Side, Bombay, 25th September 1893.

JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 4—(CRIMINAL).

Statement showing the general Result of Criminal Trials in the Tribunals of various classes in the Presidency of Bombay in the year 1892.

Class of Courts.	Total number of persons under trial.	Persons whose cases were disposed of.					Persons remaining under trial at the end of the year.	Number of cases disposed of during the year.	Average number of days during which each case lasted.	Number of witnesses examined.	Remarks.
		Died, escaped or transferred to another Province.	Discharged or acquitted.	Convicted.		Committed or referred.					
				On regular trial.	On summary trial.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Village Officers	5,167	1	2,348	563	2,255	...	...	3,581	1·42	4,384	
Subordinate Magistrates—											
Special Magistrates under Section 14 ..	33,538	2	15,647	3,299	1,795	13	12,782	8,484	2·449	5,950	
Honorary Magistrates sitting singly	19,525	3,162	10,198	5,116	756	66	227	14,398	1·306	12,869	
Stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly	1,65,534	70	1,13,976	39,358	7,073	2,000	3,057	87,457	8·188	1,90,303	
Benches of Magistrates	12,858	1	9,148	739	1,972	5	993	10,141	1·155	7,182	
District and Divisional Magistrates—Cases referred under Sections 347, 349, Criminal Procedure Code ..	200	...	78	96	2	19	5	99	2·879	180	
Chief Magistrates of Districts	24,605	20	3,006	398	20,996	71	114	22,153	1·195	24,083	(*a*) If 2,237 persons committed or referred, shown in column 7, be deducted from this, the balance will agree with the figure shown in column 5 of Statement No. 2.
Courts of Sessions	2,346	5	1,211	908	...	63	159	1,000	30·941	9,282	
Superior Courts	121	...	26	77	...	...	18	82	14·706	315	
Total ...	(*a*) 2,63,894	(*b*) 3,261	1,55,638	50,554	34,849	2,237	17,355	1,47,425	5·641	2,54,553	(*b*) Of these, 859 died, 2,384 escaped and 18 were transferred.

Notes.—Column 1—Sub-head "Court of Sessions" includes cases decided by Sessions Judges on reference under Sections 31, 34 and 123, Criminal Procedure Code.
Column 1—Sub-head "Superior Courts" includes cases decided by the High Court on reference under Sections 307 and 374, Criminal Procedure Code.
Column 2—That is the total of the entries in Columns 3 to 8. The cases of persons transferred from one Court to another *in the same province* will appear only against the Court by which decided or in which pending at the end of the year, if not decided.
Column 3—A note against the figure for each Court should be made in the column of remarks, showing separately how many accused persons were transferred to other provinces.
Columns 5 and 6—Persons, whose cases were referred to a Superior Court for higher punishment or for confirmation of sentence, will be entered in column 7, and not in columns 5 and 6 against the Court making the reference. Against the Court receiving the reference they will be shown as convicted or acquitted according to the orders passed by it or as pending if orders have not been passed.
Column 7—These cases will also be shown against the Magistrates who made the reference, entry being made as directed above.
Column 8—An insane accused, who has been sent to a Lunatic Asylum, should be kept on the file and entered in this column until he has been tried and either convicted or acquitted.
Column 9—Omit cases in which the accused died, escaped or was transferred.
Column 10—In calculating the duration before the Magistrates' Courts the starting point to be taken is not the date of complaint or information, but that of apprehension or attendance on summons or otherwise of the accused. As regards Courts of Sessions, the actual number of days occupied should be given commencing from the date of commitment. Cases in which the accused has absconded before arrest or has escaped from custody, should be taken off the file till the persons implicated appear again.
General—The figures in this statement should agree with those in Statement No. 2, and should include nothing else.

Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature, Appellate Side,
Bombay, 25th September 1893.

RANCHODLAL K. DESAI,
Assistant Registrar.

JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 5—(CRIMINAL).

Statement showing the punishment inflicted by the various Criminal Tribunals in the Presidency of Bombay in the year 1892.

Class of Tribunal.	Persons Sentenced to									Detail of Punishment.																		Remarks.
				Imprisonment.						Fine.									Imprisonment.					Whipped.				
	Death.	Transportation.	Penal servitude.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Forfeiture of property.	Fine.	Whipping.	Persons ordered to find or give security or to undergo imprisonment to keep the peace or surrender for good behaviour.	Persons imprisoned in default of security for good behaviour.	Rs 10 and under.	Rs 50 and under.	Rs 100 and under	Rs. 500 and under.	Rs. 1,000 and under.	Above Rs 1,000.	Total amount of fines imposed during the year.	Total amount of fines realized during the year.	Amount paid by way of compensation.	15 days and under.	6 months and under.	2 years and under.	7 years and under.	Above 7 years.	10 stripes and under.	20 stripes and under.	30 stripes and under.	Number of boys whose sentences were commuted to detention in a Reformatory School.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
																	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.										
Village Courts	..	..	..	..	533	..	2,383		..	..	2,389	..	..	.	.	..	1,602 6 0	1,560 6 0	0 4 0	533	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Subordinate Magistrates— Special Magistrates under Section 14.	..	..	..	212	11	..	4,907	4	..	...	4,759	146	1	1	..	..	8,922 1 2	7,938 2 1	416 13 7	48	157	18	..	..	.	3	1	1	
Honorary Magistrates sitting singly .	..	..	..	135	5	..	3,859	25	14	6	3,791	50	4	14	..	..	7,967 14 10	5,303 9 4	48 6 0	38	84	24	..	..	8	12	5	..	
Stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly	..	..	..	10,476	625	..	35,824	540	1,517	787	29,670	5,658	461	127	8	..	3,02,724 4 7	2,59,623 8 4	18,280 11 10	2,526	8,013	1,310	39	..	250	231	59	15	
Benches of Magistrates	..	..	..	124	5	..	2,462	20	..	..	2,431	37	4	..	..	..	4,120 12 0	3,434 7 9	106 15 0	21	86	22	..	..	15	3	2	5	(a) Besides these 2 persons were convicted by the High Court Appellate Side, but they were sent to the Sessions Court for passing a sentence on them.
District and Divisional Magistrates— Cases referred under Sections 347, 349, Criminal Procedure Code ..	..	..	..	87	3	..	11	17	..	..	5	5	1	..	..	..	341 4 0	236 15 0	96 0 0	5	26	56	3	..	10	6	1	1	
Chief Magistrates of Districts	..	..	..	2,056	897	..	15,401	145	36	6	14,590	714	67	26	4	..	61,909 12 8	52,276 9 3	5,334 9 0	1,316	1,337	299	7	.	121	24	..	57	
Courts of Sessions	..	121	..	735	19	..	77	12	3	3	6	33	21	13	4	..	10,335 0 0	5,230 0 6	572 1 6	9	149	165	392	42	..	9	3	4	
Superior Courts	26	12	..	(a) 36	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	600 0 0	.. ..	.. ..	..	5	4	23	5	..	..	..	..	
Total ..	26	133	..	13,861	2,099	..	64,932	763	1,570	802	57,630	6,545	559	183	16	..	3,98,523 7 3	2,35,608 10 3	24,854 12 11	4,496	9,857	1,899	464	47	404	238	71	83	

Notes—Column 1.—Sub-head "Courts of Sessions."—Includes cases decided by Sessions Judges on reference under Sections 31, 34 and 123, Criminal Procedure Code.
Column 1.—Sub-head "Superior Courts."—Includes cases decided by the High Court on reference under Sections 307 and 374, Criminal Procedure Code.
Column 19.—Includes fines realized during the year though imposed in previous years. This column is intended to show the realized portion of fines imposed by officers in the exercise of Original Jurisdiction only.
Column 20.—Represents compensation awarded to complainants under Section 545, Act X of 1882. These awards should also be shown under the head *fines* "imposed" and "realized" in columns 18 and 19, for they form part of such fines.
General (1).—The total of columns 5, 6 and 11 should correspond with the total of columns 21 to 25 (both inclusive) and the total of column 8 should correspond with the total of columns 12 to 17 inclusive.
(2).—This statement is meant to exhibit every sentence passed, and where two penalties are inflicted on the same offender to exhibit them both. Further to reconcile the number of persons entered in this statement as punished with the number entered as convicted in Statement No 4, it is necessary to note cases such as those in which fulfilment of contract is ordered under Act XIII of 1859 in a foot note. As regards persons whose cases were referred for higher punishment or for confirmation of sentence, the punishment, if any, sanctioned by the higher Court should be entered against such higher Court, and not against the Court making the reference.

Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature, Appellate Side, Bombay, 25th September 1893.

RANCHODLAL K. DESAI,
Assistant Registrar.

JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 5A—(CRIMINAL).

PART I.

Statement showing the particulars of Whippings inflicted by the Criminal Tribunals in the Presidency of Bombay during the year 1892.

Showing Whippings inflicted under Sections 2 and 3, Act VI, 1864, in lieu of other punishments.

Offences for which awarded.	Number of Stripes awarded.												Total.	Remarks.
	5 and under.		6 to 10.		11 to 15.		16 to 20.		21 to 25.		26 to 30.			
	First conviction.	Second or subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Second or subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Second or subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Second or subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Second or subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Second or subsequent conviction.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
In lieu of other punishments (Sections 2 and 3, Act VI, 1864),														
1. Theft as defined in Section 378, Indian Penal Code	29	1	93	1	26	1	32	2	10	1	3	...	199	
1. Theft as defined in " 379 "	8	...	10	...	8	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	29	
1. Theft as defined in " 380 "	22	...	99	1	54	...	29	2	10	1	5	1	224	
1. Theft as defined in " 381 "	4	...	11	...	8	...	9	...	2	...	...	...	34	
1. Theft as defined in " 382 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2. Extortion as defined in " 388 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2. Extortion as defined in " 389 "	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	
3. Dishonestly receiving stolen property as defined in " 411 "	...	...	12	...	5	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	20	
3. Dishonestly receiving stolen property as defined in " 412 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4. Lurking house-trespass as defined in Section 443, Indian Penal Code	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	
5. Lurking house-trespass by night as defined in Section 444, Indian Penal Code	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	3	
6. House-breaking as defined in Section 445, Indian Penal Code	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
7. House-breaking by night as defined in Section 446, Indian Penal Code	4	...	3	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	13	
8. House-breaking by night as defined in Section 457, Indian Penal Code	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	
9. Offences under Section 14, Act III, 1880	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
10. Offences under Special and Local laws	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	
Total	67	1	233	2	103	1	85	5	23	2	8	1	531	

RANCHODLA'L K. DESA'I,
Assistant Registrar.

Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature, Appellate Side, Bombay, 25th September 1893.

JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 5A—(CRIMINAL).

PART II.

Showing Whippings inflicted in addition to other punishments, Sections 3 and 4, Act VI, 1864.

Offences for which awarded.	Number of Stripes.						Total.	Remarks.
	5 and under.	6 to 10.	11 to 15.	16 to 20	21 to 25.	26 to 30.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
IN ADDITION TO OTHER PUNISHMENTS.								
(SECTIONS 3 AND 4.)								
A.—Section 3.								
1. Theft as defined in Section 378, Indian Penal Code...	...	2	4	7	4	10	27	
1. Theft as defined in " 379 " ...	...	3	2	1	1	3	10	
1. Theft as defined in " 380 " ...	...	1	3	13	4	4	25	
1. Theft as defined in " 381 " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1. Theft as defined in " 382 " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2. Extortion as defined in " 388 " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2. Extortion as defined in " 389 " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3. Dishonestly receiving stolen property as defined in " 411 " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3. Dishonestly receiving stolen property as defined in " 412 " ...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	
4. Lurking house-trespass as defined in Section 443 ... " ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	
5. Lurking house-trespass by night as defined in Section 444 ... ... " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6. House-breaking as defined in Section 445 ... ... " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7. House-breaking by night as defined in Section 446 ... " ...	...	..	2	4	...	3	9	
8. Offences under Section 14, Act III, 1880... ...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	
B.—Section 4.								
1. False evidence as defined in Section 193, Indian Penal Code...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1. False evidence as defined in " 194 " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1. False evidence as defined in " 195 " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2. False charge of unnatural offence as defined in " 211 and " 377 " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3. Assault as defined in Section 354 ... ... " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4. Rape as defined in Section 375 ... ... " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5. Unnatural offence as defined in Section 377 ... ... " ..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	
6. Robbery as defined in Section 390 ... ... " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7. Decoity as defined in Section 391 ... . " ...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8. Attempt at robbery as defined in Section 393 ... ... " ...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	
9. Hurt in committing robbery as defined in Section 394 .. " ...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	
10. Receiving stolen property as defined in Section 413 ... " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
11. Forgery as defined in Section 463 " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
11. Forgery as defined in " 466 " ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
11. Forgery as defined in " 467 " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	
11. Forgery as defined in " 468 " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
11. Forgery as defined in " 469 " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12. Lurking house-trespass as defined in Section 443 ... " ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
13. Lurking house-trespass by night as defined in Section 444 .. .. " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
14. House-breaking as defined in Section 445 ... ... " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
15. House-breaking by night as defined in Section 446 ... " ...	...	...	...	2	1	...	3	
16. House-breaking by night as defined in Section 457 ... " ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	
Total ..	...	6	11	27	10	21	75	

Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature, Appellate Side, Bombay, 25th September 1893.

RANCHODLA'L K. DESAI,
Assistant Registrar.

JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 5A.

PART III.

Showing Whippings inflicted under Section 5, Act VI, 1864, on Juveniles for offences other than those specified in Parts I and II.

Offence.	Stripes.												Total.
	5 and under.		6 to 10.		11 to 15.		16 to 20.		21 to 25.		26 to 30.		
	First convic-tion.	Subse-quent convic-tion.	First convic-tion.	Subse-quent convic-tion.	First convic-tion.	Subse-quent convic-tion.	First convic-tion.	Subse-quent convic-tion.	First convic-tion	Subse-quent convic-tion.	First convic-tion.	Subse-quent convic-tion.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	13	7	75	...	39	1	16	...	4	...	1	1	157
Total ...	13	7	75	...	39	1	16	...	4	...	1	1	157

Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature, Appellate Side, Bombay, 25th September 1893.

RANCHODLAL K. DESAI,
Assistant Registrar.

JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 5A.

PART IV.

Showing relative number of times Whipping was awarded as compared with other punishments.

Punishments.	Number.	Remarks.
1	2	3
1.—Total number of whippings awarded ...	763	
2.—Total number of other punishments in cases in which whipping might have been awarded	12,252	
3.—Total number of all punishments in cases in which whipping might have been awarded (total of headings 1 and 2)	13,015	
4.—Percentage of whipping on total number of all punishments (percentage of heading 1 on heading 3)	5·862	

Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature, Appellate Side, Bombay, 25th September 1893.

RANCHODLAL K. DESAI,
Assistant Registrar.

B 825—17

JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 6 (CRIMINAL).

Statement showing the result of Appeal and Revision in Criminal Cases in the Presidency of Bombay in the year 1892.

TRIBUNALS.	NUMBER OF PERSONS											Average number of days during which each Appeal lasted.	REMARKS.
	Total number of Appellants and Applicants for revision before the Courts.	Died, escaped, transferred to another province.	Appeals or Applications rejected.	Sentence or order confirmed	Sentence enhanced	Sentence reduced or otherwise altered	Sentence reversed	Proceedings quashed.	New trial or further enquiry ordered	Referred for revision to the High Court.	Pending trial.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Appeals													
To Chief Magistrates of Districts	3,594	...	803	1,569	...	333	800	6	34		49	10·8	
,, Courts of Sessions	1,830	4	701	503	..	213	352	...	23	5	37	13 939	
Superior Courts .. By persons convicted.	727		357	191	..	40	80	...	...		59	35·539	
Superior Courts .. By Government from judgment of acquittal	30		7	2	...	10	..		1	.	10	57 7	
Total .	6,181	4	1,868	2,265		596	1,232	6	58	5	155	14·072	
Revision.													
By Chief Magistrates of Districts ..● ...	867	...	190	598	...	...		•	91	143	29	15 501	
,, Courts of Sessions	•548	...	311	334	...	2	...	27	49	180	28	54 231	* One of the applicants withdrew his application.
,, Superior Courts	1,866		336	918	55	129	291	7	79		147	26 845	
Total .	3,281	..	837	1,850	55	131	291	34	219	323	204	29 711	There were applications for revision made on behalf of complainants in which 664 accused persons were involved.
Grand Total ...	9,462	4	2,705	4,115	55	727	1,523	40	277	328	359	18 912	

Notes.—Column 1.—Sub-head "To Chief Magistrates of Districts" includes other Magistrates authorized to hear appeals under Section 407, Criminal Procedure Code.

Column 2.—Total of Columns 3 to 12. Cases transferred from one Court to another *in the same province* will appear only against the Court by which decided, or in which pending at the end of the year, if not decided The words "Applicants for Revision," in the heading of this column should be held to include only *accused persons* on whose behalf an application for revision is made, or in whose interest the Magistrate or Judge may take steps to obtain revision on his own motion. Where such application is made or such steps are taken on behalf of a *complainant* the fact should be noted with the number of complainants concerned in the column of remarks In the latter case the accused persons against whom the application is made, though not appearing in this column, will fall into their proper places in Columns 3 to 13 according to the result of such application. This note is held to apply also to cases dealt with by the High Court on review of returns.

Column 5.—Appeals dismissed under Section 423 Criminal Procedure Code, should be entered in this column.

Column 9.—Orders of discharge set aside by a Superior Court under Section 436 Criminal Procedure Code, should be entered in this Column.

Column 10.—When a sentence is reversed or proceedings are quashed on appeal, and a new trial or further enquiry is at the same time ordered, the Appellate Court should not fill in Column 8 as well as Column 10, or Column 9 as well as Column 10, in each case respectively, but should make the entry in Column 10 only.

Column 13.—Duration of appeals, applications for revision or references should be calculated thus:—

(1). Appeals from the date of receipt in office of the petition of appeal.
(2) Applications for revision from the date of application.
(3). Cases dealt with by the Court otherwise than on application from date of the order calling for the records, and
(4). Cases sent to the High Court by Lower Courts for revision from the date of the letter from the Court making the reference.

General.—Persons whose appeals were rejected under Section 421 Criminal Procedure Code, should be entered in Column 4, in which should also be included applicants for revision whose cases the Courts have refused to submit to the High Court.

In Columns 5 to 10 should be shown opposite the sub-heads for "Magistrates of Districts and Courts of Sessions" persons whose cases were disposed of by those Courts without reference to the High Court, and in Column 11 all persons whose cases these Courts referred to the High Court.

Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature, Appellate Side, Bombay, 25th September 1893.

RANCHODLÁL K. DESAI,
Assistant Registar

JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 7.—(Civil).

Statement showing the number and description of Civil Suits instituted in the Civil Courts in the Presidency of Bombay in the year 1892.

Class of Tribunals.	Suits for Money or Moveable Property.										Suits under the Rent Law.							Title and other suits.																		Grand Total.	Remarks.
	Contract in writing.	Contract not in writing.	On account stated.	Money had and received.	Goods sold.	Wages, work and materials.	Rent not falling under the Rent Law	Moveable property or value thereof.	Damages.	Other suits for money or moveables not already mentioned.	Arrears of rent with or without ejectment or cancelment of lease.	Enhancement or abatement of rent.	Relating to distraint.	Damages for extortion or withholding receipts or on account of illegal restraint or other causes.	For Pattahs or Kabuliyats.	For ejectment or recovery of possession.	For recovery of money or accounts from Agents.	All other suits under the Rent Law not included above.	Suits for immoveable property.	Suits for declaratory decrees.	Other suits under the Specific Relief Act.	Suits to declare and establish rights to real property, including pre-emption, foreclosure, &c.	Suits to declare and establish personal rights.	Suits for an account.	Suits relating to religious endowments.	Suits to set aside judgments, contracts or obligations on the ground of fraud.	Suits for dissolution of marriage.	Suits for enforcement of matrimonial rights.	Suits for partition.	Suits relating to Shippuog.	Suits relating to religion and caste	Administration suits.	Interpleader suits	Dissolution of partnership.	Suits under Section 281, Act X of 1865 (also Hindu Wills Act).	Other suits not falling under any of the previous heads.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
Courts in the Interior.																																						
I—*Civil Courts.*																																						
Unpaid Tribunals .. .	21	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	
Village Courts . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(a) 7,761	(a) No details are given, as these were suits instituted under the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act in the districts of Poona, Sholápur, Ahmednagar and Sátára.
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals.	77 631	7 643	16,964	2,342	5,389	285	1,179	998	593	483	4,430	23	7	90	614	73	..	..	8,761	540	339	2,348	211	144	1	38	8	189	594	2	4	22	..	15	..	1,617	1,33,908	
Small Cause Courts .	6,461	1,458	2,219	3,477	4,957	267	409	116	191	760	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	19,340	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts .. .	142	3	25	8	7	6	..	3	28	5	1	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	36	24	2	4	4	22	1	..	2	7	3	..	..	1	..	1	4	37	389	
Total .	83,661	9,109	19,208	4,827	10,353	558	1,588	1,048	812	1,249	4,432	23	7	97	614	73	..	..	8,799	564	341	2,352	215	166	2	38	10	196	597	2	4	23	..	16	4	1,679	(b)1,60,828	(b) The total of columns 2 to 37 does not agree with the entry in column 38, the difference being 7,761, the details of which have not been given as stated above.
II.—*Revenue Courts.*																																						
Unpaid Local Tribunals.. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Other Subordinate Courts .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14,065	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14,065	
District Courts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14,065	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14,065	
Courts at the Presidency or Seat of Government.																																						
Presidency Small Cause Courts	16,737	1,114	383	258	2,069	1,627	2,053	195	573	178	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	321	31,508	
Superior Courts	132	2	134	14	14	13	1	14	35	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	58	4	59	46	20	22	..	5	6	2	5	1	..	37	2	31	27	11	713	
Total .	16,869	1,116	517	272	2,083	1,640	2,054	209	608	195	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	58	4	59	46	20	22	..	5	6	2	5	1	..	37	2	31	27	332	32,220	
Grand Total .	1,00,530	10,225	19,725	5,099	15,936	2,198	3,642	1,257	1,420	1,444	4,432	23	7	97	614	14,138	..	..	8,857	568	400	2,398	235	188	2	43	16	198	602	3	4	60	2	47	31	1,911	2,07,113	

Notes.—Column 33.—Applications under Section 265 of the Indian Contract Act of 1872 should be entered in this column.
Column 34.—Only suits brought under Chapter XXXIII of the Civil Procedure Code should be entered as "Inter-Pleader Suits" in this column. Cases under Section 278, Civil Procedure Code, should be entered in Judicial Statement No. 9, Part II, as Miscellaneous.
Column 36.—Uncontested probate cases are not to be entered as suits in this column, but as Miscellaneous cases.
Column 37.—Applications under Sections 523 and 525 of the Civil Procedure Code and claims under Section 331 should be entered as suits in this column.
General.—In Statements Nos. VII, VIII and IX, only those plaints that have been registered should be shown. If the plaint is returned or rejected before registration, it should not find entry in the statements. If an appeal against an order rejecting a registered plaint is granted, the plaint should be shown over again in the statements.

Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature, Appellate Side, Bombay, 25th September 1893.

RANCHODLAL K. DESAI,
Assistant Registrar.

JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 8—(CIVIL).

Statement showing number and value of suits instituted in the Civil and Revenue Courts in the Presidency of Bombay in the year 1892.

Class of Tribunals.	Number of suits instituted in the different Courts.									Total value of suits.	Remarks.
	Not exceeding Rs. 10.	Not exceeding Rs. 50.	Not exceeding Rs. 100.	Not exceeding Rs. 500.	Not exceeding Rs. 1,000.	Not exceeding Rs. 5,000.	Not exceeding Rs. 10,000.	Exceeding Rs. 10,000.	Number of suits the value of which cannot be estimated in money.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
										Rs. a. p.	
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.											
I—Civil Courts.											
Unpaid Tribunals	5	16	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	1,785 1 0	(a) The total value of these suits has not been shown in Column 11 as they were suits instituted under the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act.
Village Courts	(a) 7,761	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
Paid Sub-divisional Tribunals ...	16,968	60,366	27,528	23,984	2,426	1,320	99	66	551	1,57,16,123 0 10	
Small Cause Courts	4,249	9,036	2,980	2,947	128	...	...	...	...	11,62,246 10 11	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	9	31	37	102	76	67	24	21	22	7,01,464 6 6	
Chief Courts of Districts											
Total ...	28,992	69,449	30,550	27,037	2,630	1,387	123	87	573	1,75,81,619 3 3	
II.—Revenue Courts.											
Unpaid Local Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	.....	
Other Subordinate Courts	452	1,175	628	807	94	59	3	...	10,847	5,10,808 15 1	
Collector's Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	.....	
Total ...	452	1,175	628	807	94	59	3	...	10,847	5,10,808 15 1	
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.											
Presidency Small Cause Courts ...	1,998	16,285	6,009	5,895	854	467	...	...	...	34,51,561 12 2	
Superior Courts	...	...	...	14	11	228	117	110	232	66,29,369 0 0	
Total ...	1,998	16,285	6,009	5,909	865	695	117	110	232	1,00,80,930 12 2	
Grand Total ...	31,442	86,909	37,187	33,753	3,589	2,141	243	197	11,652	2,81,73,358 14 6	

Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature, Appellate Side, Bombay, 25th September 1893.

RANCHODLAL K. DESAI,
Assistant Registrar.

JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 9.—(Civil).

Part I.—Civil Suits.

Statement showing the general result of the trial of Civil and Revenue Cases in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the Presidency of Bombay, in the year 1892.

Class of Courts.	Total number of Suits before the Courts.	Number of Suits disposed of.										Pending at the close of the year.	Number of cases pending more than three months at the close of the year.	Average duration of Suits.		Remarks.
		Transferred to Courts in other Provinces.	Without trial.	Without Contest.				On reference to arbitration.		With Contest.				Contested.	Uncontested.	
				Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Decreed *ex-parte*.	Dismissed *ex-parte*.	For Plaintiff.	For Defendant.	Judgment for Plaintiff in whole or in part.	Judgment for Defendant.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Courts in the Interior.																
I.—Civil Courts.																
Unpaid Tribunals	34	...	...	8	6	1	...	...	...	12	1	6	1	44	52	No details in Columns 3 to 12 are given of 7,813 suits disposed of by Village Munsiffs under the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act.
Village Courts	8,065	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	252	...	...	...	
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals ...	157,171	...	14,802	26,535	11,511	46,085	1,015	974	24	25,984	4,574	25,667	9,756	131·586	56·488	
Small Cause Courts	22,654	...	1,650	3,056	3,912	6,800	194	30	3	3,292	616	3,101	690	77·132	46·159	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	716	...	28	64	46	69	1	37	2	127	83	259	200	328·850	144·596	
Chief Courts of Districts... ...																
Total ..	188,640	...	16,480	29,663	15,475	52,955	1,210	1,041	29	29,415	5,274	29,285	10,647	125·365	55·095	
II.—Revenue Courts.																
Unpaid Local Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Besides the suits shown in Columns 4 to 12, the following were also before the High Court on its Original Side:— 122 Petitions for leave to sue or defend in *formâ pauperis*. 19 Do. under the Indian Trustees' Act. 7 Do. do. Companies' Act.
Other Subordinate Courts ...	14,462	...	1,107	1,317	1,404	546	1,225	81	32	5,231	3,155	364	30	74·390	68·636	
District Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	4,462	...	1,107	1,317	1,404	546	1,225	81	32	5,231	3,155	364	30	74·390	68·636	
Courts at the Presidency or Seat of Government.																74 Miscellaneous petitions. There were also 128 applications for Probate and 184 for Letters of Administration, most of which were disposed of by the Registrar. (a) Includes 88 suits stayed and 16 suits withdrawn. (b) Do. 11 summary suits.
Presidency Small Cause Court ...	34,694	...	1,707	7,287	6,622	10,601	65	125	26	3,939	1,188	3,134	450	47	39	
Superior Courts	3,139	...	(a) 709	92	10	(b) 461	308	...	...	169	81	1,309	860	306	319·228	
Total ...	37,833	...	2,416	7,379	6,632	11,062	373	125	26	4,108	1,269	4,443	1,310	59·042	54·806	
Grand Total ...	240,935	...	20,003	38,359	23,511	64,563	2,808	1,247	87	38,754	9,698	34,092	11,987	109·112	55·556	

Notes.—Column 2.—Total of the entries in Columns 3 to 13. Cases transferred from one Court to another in the same Province will appear only against the Court by which decided or in which pending at the close of the year, if not decided. The number of cases pending from the preceding year should be noted in the column of remarks, and when deducted from the total of Column 2 should leave a balance corresponding with the total of Column 38 of Statement VII. If after deducting the arrears shown at the end of the previous year the balance does not agree with the figures in Column 38 of Statement VII. the difference should be explained.

Column 6.—When under Section 102, Civil Procedure Code, a decree is wholly or partially made in favour of an absent plaintiff on the admission of the defendant, the case should be entered in this column.

Column 8.—A case in which defendant appears, but a plaintiff does not and defendant does not confess judgment, and the case is thereupon dismissed, the case should be entered in this column.

Columns 15 and 16.—As regards the average duration of suits the date of the presentation of the plaint shall be considered at the date of institution unless some defect or omission requires to be amended before the plaint can be admitted in which case the date of admission after amendment shall be regarded as the date of institution. With regard to applications to execute decrees the date of their presentation should alone be considered. In calculating average duration the time that the suit has been actually pending in the particular Court should alone be calculated. The interval should be omitted during which an application for review which has been granted or an appeal in which an order of remand has been passed has been pending in the Superior Court. Revived suits are to be treated as if newly instituted on revival.

Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature, Appellate Side, Bombay, 25th September 1893.

RANCHODLÁL K. DESÁI,
Assistant Registrar.

JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 9.—(CIVIL).

PART II.—MISCELLANEOUS CASES—(JUDICIAL).

Statement showing the general result of the trial of Civil and Revenue Cases in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the Presidency of Bombay, in the year 1893.

Class of Courts	Total number of cases before the Courts.	Number of cases disposed of.										Pending at the close of the year.	Number of cases pending more than three months at the close of the year.	Average duration of Cases.		Remarks.
		Transferred to Courts in other Provinces.	Without trial.	Without Contest.				On reference to Arbitration.		With Contest.				Contested.	Uncontested.	
				Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Decreed *ex-parte*.	Dismissed *ex-parte*.	For Plaintiff.	For Defendant.	Judgment for Plaintiff in whole or in part	Judgment for Defendant.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																
I.—Civil Courts																
Unpaid Tribunals	2	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	17	...	
Village Courts	..	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals	14,050	...	2,213	593	821	2,517	361	2	1	3,469	1,848	2,225	479	80	49·793	
Small Cause Courts	856	...	119	109	149	161	79	...	...	107	48	84	8	46·658	26·703	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts.	2,358	...	215	34	30	612	193	...	...	440	349	485	203	125·102	67·751	
Chief Courts of Districts																
Total	17,266	...	2,547	736	1,000	3,290	633	2	1	4,017	2,246	2,794	690	84·858	50·429	
II.—Revenue Courts.																
Unpaid Local Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other Subordinate Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	. .	...	...	...	
District Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...		...	...	
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																
Presidency Small Cause Courts	7,389	...	767	582	1,028	3,572	...	...	...	297	124	1,019	9	63·5	43	
Superior Courts	4	..	2	...	...	...	...	. .	...	1	...	1	1	39	92	
Total	73,93	...	769	582	1,028	3,572	...	...	...	298	124	1,020	10	63 442	43·016	
Grand Total	24,659	.	3,316	1,318	2,028	6,862	633	2	1	4,315	2,370	3,814	700	83·506	47·314	

Notes.—Column 2.—Total of the entries in Columns 3 to 13. Cases transferred from one Court to another *in the same Province* will appear only against the Court by which decided or in which pending at the close of the year, if not decided.

General. (1).—Cases under Section 278, Civil Procedure Code, should be treated as Miscellaneous Judicial cases

General (2).—The following classes of applications under the Civil Procedure Code, which are dealt with by Appellate Courts only, should be included in this statement:—

(1). Applications to an Appellate Court to withdraw or transfer an appeal, Section 25.

(2). Applications for admission or re-hearing of an Appeal, Section 558 or 560.

(3). Applications for leave to appeal as a pauper, Section 592.

(4). Applications for review of judgments, Section 623

Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature,
Appellate Side, Bombay, 25th September 1893.

RANCHODLÁL K. DESÁI,
Assistant Registrar.

JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 10—(Civil).

Part I.—Appeals from Decrees.

Statement showing the business of the Civil and Revenue Appellate Courts of the Presidency of Bombay in the year 1892.

Class of Courts.	Total Number of Appeals before the Courts.	Transferred to Courts in other Provinces or Presidency.	Decisions confirmed, under Section 561, C. P.C.	Dismissed for default or otherwise not prosecuted	Heard *ex-parte*.				Contested.				Pending.	Of these pending more than three months.	Average duration of Appeals.	Objections under Section 561, Act XIV of 1882.	Remarks.
					Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																	
Appeals from Original Decrees.																	
A.—Civil Courts.																	
District Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	8,831	...	244	273	86	28	48	23	2,651	573	730	185	3,990	2,679	367·641	273	These include 1,296 appeals decided by Subordinate Judges with appellate powers.
Chief Appellate Courts of Districts																	
Superior Appellate Courts other than Chief Court of Province	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	8,831	...	244	273	86	28	48	23	2,651	573	730	185	3,990	2,679	367.641	273	
B.—Revenue Courts.																	
Collectors' Appellate Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																	
Chief Court of Province. Appeals from Original decrees	*535	...	10	19	21	1	5	...	111	32	17	23	296	230	340·343	19	* Out of these 17 were references from the Bombay Court of Small Causes.
Chief Court of Province. Appeals from Appellate decrees	1,897	...	417	22	36	1	2	3	354	23	58	45	936	745	273·179	31	
Total ...	2,432	...	427	41	57	2	7	3	465	55	75	68	1,232	975	286·556	50	
Grand Total ...	11,263	...	671	314	143	30	55	26	3,116	628	805	253	5,222	3,654	351·163	323	

Notes.—Column 3.—Total of the entries in Columns 3 to 14. Appeals, transferred from one Court to another *in the same Province*, will appear only against the Court by which decided, or in which pending at the close of the year, if not decided. This column should also include appeals pending from the preceding year, the number of such being noted in the column of remarks.

Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature,
Appellate Side, Bombay, 25th September 1893.

RANCHODLA'L K. DESA'I,
Assistant Registrar.

JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 10—(CIVIL).

PART II.—MISCELLANEOUS (JUDICIAL) CASES BEFORE APPELLATE COURTS.

Statement showing the business of the Civil and Revenue Appellate Courts of the Presidency of Bombay in the year 1892.

Class of Courts.	Miscellaneous cases before Appellate Courts.	Transferred to Courts in other Provinces.	Decisions confirmed, Section 551, Civil Procedure Code.	Dismissed for default or otherwise not prosecuted.	Heard *Ex-parte*.				Contested.				Pending.	Of these pending more than three months.	Average duration of Miscellaneous cases before Appellate Courts.	Objections under Section 561, Act XIV of 1882.	Remarks.
					Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																	
A.—*Civil Courts.*																	
District Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	*171	...	15	15	10	2	3	...	50	2	29	9	36	19	124·912	1	* Out of these 1 appeal was decided by a Subordinate Judge with Appellate powers.
Chief Appellate Courts of Districts																	
Superior Appellate Courts other than Chief Court of Province	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	171	...	15	15	10	2	3	...	50	2	29	9	36	19	124·912	1	
B.—*Revenue Courts.*																	† In addition to these the following miscellaneous work was disposed of by the Sadar Court of Sind and the High Court, Appellate Side:—
Collectors' Appellate Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	By the Sadar Court in Sind.
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 Applications under Section 622, Civil Procedure Code, and 23 applications under Section 25 of Act IX of 1827.
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																	By the High Court, Appellate Side.
Chief Court of Province. Appeals from Original order	81	...	6	9	3	...	1	...	27	2	9	4	20	10	126·574	...	6 Applications to withdraw or transfer appeals, Section 25, Civil Procedure Code.
Appeals from Appellate order	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1300	...	7 Applications for leave to appeal as a pauper, Section 592, Civil Procedure Code.
Total ...	†83	...	6	9	3	...	1	...	29	2	9	4	20	10	165·761	...	3 Applications for leave to appeal to Her Majesty's Privy Council.
Grand Total ...	254	...	21	24	13	2	4	...	79	4	38	13	56	29	137·91	1	35 Applications for review of Judgments.
																	97 Do. for stay of execution.
																	231 Do. under extraordinary jurisdiction.
																	23 Civil References.
																	406 All other applications under the Code not specially mentioned above.
																	and 1,653 applications were disposed of out of Court by the Registrar and his Deputy.

Notes.—Column 2.—Total of the entries in Columns 3 to 14. Miscellaneous cases before Appellate Courts transferred from one Court to another in the same Province will appear only against the Court by which decided, or in which pending at the close of the year, if not decided.

General.—This Statement should include not only Appeals from orders under Section 588 of the Code of Civil Procedure, but also Appeals in Miscellaneous Judicial cases, i.e., the cases entered in Judicial Statement No. 9, Part II.

Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature, Appellate Side, Bombay, 25th September 1893.

RANCHODLA'L K. DESA'I,
Assistant Registrar.

JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 11.—(Civil).

Statement showing the result of Proceedings on applications for the Execution of the Decrees of the Civil and Revenue Courts in the Presidency of Bombay in the year 1892.

Class of Courts.	Total number of applications for the execution of decrees before the Courts.	Applications disposed of.				Pending at the end of the year.	Number of applications pending more than three months at the close of the year.	Amount Realized.		Number of applications.											Remarks.
		By transfer.	Satisfaction obtained in full.	Satisfaction obtained in part.	Wholly infructuous.			With the issue of process.	Without the issue of process.	On which the judgment-debtor was imprisoned.	On which he was arrested, but released without imprisonment.	On which movable property.		On which immoveable property.			On which possession was given.		On which specific performance was enforced	On which partition was effected.	On which execution was effected otherwise than the preceding columns.	
												Was sold.	Was attached, but subsequently released.	Was sold.	Was dealt with under Sections 305, 822, or 320, Act XIV of 1882.	Was attached, but subsequently released under Section 275.	Of moveables.	Of immoveables.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Courts in the Interior.								Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.													
I.—Civil Courts.																						
Unpaid Tribunals	109	...	10	25	43	31	11	406 0 0	55 0 0	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	74	
Village Courts	3,871	...	...	...	...	198	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No details are given for 3,683 applications disposed of by Village Munsiffs under the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act.
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals ...	213,563	...	29,852	41,150	101,338	41,231	13,054	33,12,278 9 10	1,79,374 5 3½	727	1,189	1,897	2,062	5,520	923	4,103	71	3,682	128	225	23,181	
Small Cause Courts	28,809	...	2,715	5,535	16,049	4,510	726	1,24,803 11 0	51,986 15 7	199	582	269	252	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	69	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts. Chief Courts of Districts ...	694	17	144	94	245	194	130	87,999 11 0	19,649 8 6	5	3	14	5	22	1	9	1	9	...	5	7	
Superior Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	247,046	17	32,721	46,824	117,667	46,154	13,921	35,25,487 15 10	2,51,085 13 4½	931	1,775	2,180	2,320	5,542	924	4,113	72	3,692	128	230	23,330	
II.—Revenue Courts.																						
Unpaid Local Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other Subordinate Courts ...	1,642	...	1,423	17	84	119	6	1,416 9 7	2,843 10 2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	302	...	...	231	
District Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	1,642	...	1,423	17	84	119	6	1,416 9 7	2,843 10 2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	302	...	...	231	
Courts at the Presidency or Seat of Government.																						
Presidency Small Cause Courts...	22,194	(a) 339	3,340	1,531	14,394	2,608	157	1,99,805 4 4	3,80,058 3 11	1,052	1,676	569	803	...	...	...	...	51	..	...	2,204	(a) Besides these there were 435 applications disposed of by transfer to Courts within the Presidency.
Superior Courts	298	(b) 22	30	26	156	64	43	2,76,324 15 10	5,37,898 6 2	11	6	6	18	10	...	14	1	17	...	...	88	(b) These were decrees or orders transmitted to other Presidences.
Total ...	22,492	341	3,370	1,557	14,562	2,672	200	4,76,130 4 2	9,17,956 10 1	1,063	1,682	575	821	10	...	14	1	68	...	...	2,292	
Grand Total ...	271,180	358	37,513	48,378	132,303	48,945	14,127	40,03,034 13 7	11,71,866 1 7½	1,994	3,457	2,755	3,142	5,552	924	4,127	74	4,062	128	230	25,853	

Note.—Column 2.—Total of the entries in Columns 3 to 7.

Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature, Appellate Side,
Bombay, 25th September 1893.

RANCHODLÁL K. DESA'I,
Assistant Registrar.

JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 12—(Civil).

Statement showing the Number and Result of Applications and Proceedings under Chapter XX, Civil Procedure Code, in the Presidency of Bombay in the year 1892.

Class of Courts.	Applications for a Declaration of Insolvency.								Number of Insolvents discharged during the year under Section 345.	Number of Insolvents' Estates in the hands of Receivers in which Proceedings were finally closed during the year.	Amount of Creditor's Claims dealt with during the year.		Gross Amount of Insolvents' Assets realized and disbursed.		Remarks.
	Total number for hearing.	Transferred to another Province, withdrawn, &c.	Granted.		Rejected.			Pending at the close of the year.			Admitted.	Satisfied.	Realized during the year.	Disbursed during the year.	
			A Receiver being appointed.	A Receiver not being appointed.	Penal Proceedings under Section 380 not being taken.	Sentence of Imprisonment being passed under Section 380.	Applicant being sent to the Magistrate to be dealt with.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
											Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	320	82	9	54	88	18	...	69	26	9	6,323 0 2	339 6 2	821 0 5	1,183 5 10	
Chief Courts of Districts ...	6	3	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	939 0 0	.....	.....	.....	
Superior Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Total ...	326	85	9	55	90	18	...	69	26	9	7,262 0 2	339 6 2	821 0 5	1,183 5 10	

Notes- Column 1.—Sub-head "Courts other than Chief Courts of District." Specially empowered under Section 360, Act XIV of 1882.
Column 2.—Total of the entries in Columns 3 to 9. Cases transferred from one Court to another in *the same Province*, will appear only against the Court by which decided, or in which pending at the close of the year, if not decided.
Column 3.—Applications struck off for default or otherwise not prosecuted should be entered in this column.

Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature,
Appellate Side, Bombay, 25th September 1893.

RANCHODLAL K. DESAI,
Assistant Registrar.

JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 13.—(Civil and Criminal).

Statement showing use of Juries and Assessors in the Civil and Criminal Courts in the Presidency of Bombay, in the year 1892.

Class of Courts in which Jurors or Assessors are employed, distinguishing Criminal from Civil Courts.		Established or average number of Jury or Assessors in each case, and prescribed qualifications.	Number of cases tried by Jury.	Number of cases tried with Assessors.	Jury Trials.					Assessors' Trials.			Remarks.
					Cases in which the Judge approved of the verdict.	Cases in which the Judge did not approve of the verdict.		Number of persons of the verdict in respect to whom the Judge disapproved.		Number of cases in which Judge agreed with Assessors.	Number of cases in which Judge differed from.		
						Wholly.	Partially.	Whose cases he referred under Section 307, Criminal Procedure Code.	Whose cases he did not refer under Section 307, Criminal Procedure Code.		One Assessor.	Both Assessors.	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
I.—Civil Courts.													
Chief Courts of Districts (or Officers specially empowered) acting under Act X of 1870 ...	Assessors ...	2	...	(a) 15	...	...	...	...	...	1	8	6	(a) Besides these there were 2 cases, in one of which no assessors were appointed and in the other the opinion of the Assessors was not taken.
Pársi District Matrimonial Court ...	Under Act XV of 1865. Delegates ...	7	...	(1)	...	...	...	...	...	(1)	...	...	(b) All cases falling under Chapters VIII, XI, XII, XVI, XVII and XVIII or any of the said chapters taken in connection with Section 75 of the Indian Penal Code, in which punishment awardable is death, transportation for life, or transportation or imprisonment for ten years or upwards, and also attempts and abetments to commit any of the above said offences were tried by Jury in the Districts of Belgaum, Poona, Thána, Surat, Ahmedabad, and in the City of Karáchi.
Pársi Chief Matrimonial Court	Under Act XV of 1865. Delegates ...	11	(4)	...	(4)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
II.—Criminal Courts.													
Magistrates' Court under Chapter X, Criminal Procedure Code	Jurors ...	7	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(c) Assessors are employed in all cases committed for trial to the Sessions Court except in the Districts of Belgaum, Poona, Thána, Surat, Ahmedabad, and in the City of Karáchi, as noted above.
Courts of Sessions	Jurors (b) .	5	(d) 174	...	164	10	...	22	...	...	...	...	(d) Besides these there were 18 cases in 14 of which the accused pleaded guilty and in the remaining 4 the charges were withdrawn.
	Assessors (c).	2 or more.	...	(e) 694	...	...	..	...	...	481	70	143	(e) Besides these there were also 26 cases as under:— In 13 cases the accused pleaded guilty, 6 do. the charges were withdrawn, 3 do. the opinions of the Assessors were not taken, 2 do. no Assessors were appointed, and in 2 do. the accused died, pending trial.
High Court, Original Criminal Jurisdiction	Jurors ...	9	(f) 38	...	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(f) In addition to these there were 6 cases, in all of which the prisoners pleaded guilty.
	Total ...	...	(g) 213	(g) 709	(g) 203	10	...	22	...	(g) 482	78	149	(g) Do not include the Pársi Matrimonial Cases decided by the aid of Delegates.

Notes.—Column 4.—The figures given in this colum should agree with the total of Columns 10, 11 and 12. Cases in which, owing to the accused having pleaded guilty or for other causes the opinions of the Assessors are not taken, should not be entered in Columns 4, 10, 11 or 12.

Column 13.—Note in what cases Juries and Assessors have been principally employed.

Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature, Appellate Side, Bombay, 25th September 1893.

RANCHODLAL K. DESAI,
Assistant Registrar.

Statement showing the work done by the Sessions and Civil Courts in the Regulation Districts of the Presidency of Bombay, during the year 1892.

Names of Courts	Criminal Work.		Civil Work.												Remarks.
			Original.				Appeals.								
	Cases disposed of by the Sessions Court.	Appeals disposed of by the Sessions Court.	Total number of suits before the Court.	Disposed of.	Pending at the end of the year under report.	Pending at the end of the preceding year.	Total number of appeals before the Court.	Disposed of.	Pending at the end of the year under report.	Pending at the end of the preceding year.	Execution Proceedings disposed of.	Order made after investigation, Column 43 of the Monthly Civil Returns.	Number of Original Suits pending more than a year at the end of the year under report.	Number of Appeals pending more than a year at the end of the year under report.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Ratnágiri.															
District and Sessions Court	12	85	13	10	3	3	806	186	680	726	3	120	1	208	
Court of the Assistant Judge	5	...	...	...	...	...	159	159	...	...	...	7	...	...	
Do of the First Class Subordinate Judge, with A. P., at Ratnágiri.	...	..	...	..	...	...	402	402	...	...	...	9	...	...	
Do. do, Ratnágiri .	...	...	825	607	218	162	...	...	...	...	678	74	2	..	
Do, Second Class Subordinate Judge, Dápoli ...	...	...	1,420	1,016	410	276	...	...	...	...	1,182	133	6	...	
Do. Joint do. do. ...	...	...	94	94	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	
Do. Second do. Chiplun ...	...	...	1,281	986	295	350	...	...	...	...	1,413	73	1	...	
Do, Joint do. do. ...	...	...	234	234	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Do, Second do, Sangameshvar. ...	...	...	860	576	284	378	...	...	...	...	1,102	115	8	...	
Do, Joint do do. .	.	...	345	345	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	8	..	...	
Do. Second do, Rájápur ..	..	...	1,082	767	315	235	...	...	...	...	909	30	16	...	
Do. ,, do, Deogad ...	.	..	710	642	68	77	...	...	...	...	702	35	...	..	
Do. ,, do. Málvan ...	...	...	711	470	241	306	...	...	...	...	592	84	20	...	
Do. Joint do. do. ...	...	...	104	104	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Do. Second do. Vengurla ...	...	...	632	496	136	152	...	...	...	...	366	71	...	...	
Total ..	17	35	8,317	6,347	1,970	1,944	1,427	747	680	726	7,007	775	54	208	
Dhárwár.															
District and Sessions Court	38	84	10	9	1	5	702	307	395	325	13	24	...	53	
Court of the First Class Subordinate Judge, Dhárwár, with A. P.	...	...	1,365	1,055	310	320	34	34	...	...	733	76	87	...	
Do. Second Class Subordinate Judge, Gadag ...	...	...	1,718	1,382	336	377	...	...	...	...	950	135	13	...	
Do. do. Haveri ...	...	...	1,450	1,182	268	288	...	...	...	...	1,056	158	1	...	
Do. do. Hubli ...	...	...	1,627	1,296	331	400	...	..	...	..	760	85	65	...	
Total ...	38	84	6,170	4,924	1,246	1,390	736	341	395	325	3,512	478	166	53	
Kánara.															
District and Sessions Court	17	34	...	...	...	...	321	219	102	104	1	20	...	2	
Court of the First Class Subordinate Judge, Kárwár ...	...	...	761	631	130	88	...	...	...	...	472	68	3	...	
Do. Second Class Honávar...	...	...	957	671	286	228	...	...	...	...	628	57	13	...	
Do do. Kumta ..	...	...	778	583	195	212	...	...	...	...	508	93	19	...	
Do. do, Sirsi ...	...	...	753	527	226	203	...	...	...	...	393	42	23	...	
Total ...	17	34	3,249	2,412	837	761	321	219	102	104	2,202	280	58	2	
Belgaum.															
District and Sessions Court	47	59	30	15	24	30	424	167	257	177	1	57	...	54	
Court of the First Class Subordinate Judge, Belgaum ...	...	...	1,905	1,378	527	538	..	...	...	...	1,109	208	65	...	
Do. Second Class Chikodi .	...	...	1,680	1,245	435	333	...	...	...	...	986	157	35	...	
Do. do, Saundatti ...	...	...	1,059	875	184	179	...	...	...	...	532	113	...	...	
Do, do. Athni ...	...	...	1,134	852	282	100	...	...	...	...	495	120	8	...	
Do. Cantonment Magistrate	...	...	213	201	12	12	...	...	...	...	83	...	3	...	
Total ...	47	59	6,030	4,566	1,464	1,282	424	167	257	177	3,206	655	111	54	
Sholápur-Bijápur.															
District and Sessions Court	49	34	20	9	11	7	432	179	253	207	3	162	1	50	
Court of the Assistant Judge, F. P., and Joint Sessions Judge, Bijápur	57	35	2	1	1	1	305	135	170	160	...	67	...	36	
Court of the First Class Subordinate Judge, Sholápur .	..	...	1,979	1,490	489	474	...	...	...	...	1,673	151	120	...	
Do. Second Class Bársi .	...	..	710	578	132	118	...	...	...	...	614	56	...	...	
Do, do. Pandharpur,	...	...	598	453	145	163	...	...	..	...	527	51	2	...	
Do. do, Sángola and Málsiras ..	...	...	475	352	123	90	...	...	...	...	342	25	...	...	
Do, do, Mádha ...	...	...	287	223	64	84	...	...	...	...	324	3	...	...	
Do, do. Karmála ...	...	...	459	310	149	131	...	...	...	...	530	11	2	...	
Do, do. Bijápur ...	...	...	858	697	156	161	...	...	...	...	460	44	5	...	
Do, do. Bágalkot ...	...	...	1,528	1,273	255	215	...	...	...	...	843	81	1	...	
Do. do. Muddebihál ...	...	...	909	728	181	183	...	...	...	...	590	49	11	...	
Total ...	106	69	7,820	6,114	1,706	1,627	737	314	423	367	6,106	701	151	92	
Poona.															
District and Sessions Court	135	91	4	1	3	1	263	202	51	85	11	218	...	2	
Court of the Assistant Judge..	...	...	1	1	...	...	47	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Small Cause Court, Poona	...	...	8,748	7,163	1,585	1,323	...	...	..	.	9,184	254	1	...	
Court of the First Class Subordinate Judge, Poona, with A. P.	...	...	645	401	244	208	35	35	...	...	685	305	13	...	
Do Joint do. do, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	20	...	...	...	...	...	..	
Do. Second Class Subordinate Judge, Haveli ...	...	...	667	468	199	190	...	...	...	.	1,162	26	4	...	
Do. do. Vadgaon .	...	...	771	650	121	77	...	...	...	...	1,780	85	..	...	
Do. do. Khed ...	...	...	597	505	92	87	...	...	...	..	1,071	10	1	...	
Do. do. Bárámati.	...	...	558	440	118	107	...	...	...	...	555	42	1	..	
Do. do. Talegaon...	...	...	572	410	162	124	...	...	...	...	1,255	13	...	...	
Do. do. Násvad ...	...	...	370	285	94	111	...	...	...	...	357	23	..	...	
Do. do. Junnar ...	...	...	775	602	173	138	...	...	...	...	1,328	75	1	...	
Court of the Agent for Sardárs in the Deccan	...	...	4	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	9	...	..	..	
Total ...	135	91	13,721	10,920	2,798	2,367	365	304	51	85	17,436	1,001	21	2	

Names of Courts.	Criminal Work.		Civil Work.												Remarks.
			Original.				Appeals.								
	Cases disposed of by the Sessions Court.	Appeals disposed of by the Sessions Court.	Total number of suits before the Court.	Disposed of.	Pending at the end of the year under report.	Pending at the end of the preceding year.	Total number of appeals before the Court.	Disposed of.	Pending at the end of the year under report.	Pending at the end of the preceding year.	Execution Proceedings disposed of.	Order made after investigation. Column 43 of the Monthly Civil Returns.	Number of Original Suits pending more than a year at the end of the year under report.	Number of Appeals pending more than a year at the end of the year under report.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Khándesh.															
District and Sessions Judge	54	76	6	1	5	3	386	246	140	248	7	29	2	7	
Court of the First Class Subordinate Judge, with A. P. ...	...	..	...	...	...	...	135	135	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Do. do. Dhulia ...	...	...	3,698	3,092	606	519	...	...	...	...	6,065	175	3	...	
Do. Second do. Yával ...	...	...	3,556	3,177	379	373	..	...	...	...	4,269	131	...	...	
Do. do. Bhusával ...	...	...	3,102	2,492	610	387	...	...	...	...	3,630	104	2	...	
Do. do. Jalgaon ...	...	...	3,384	2,899	685	488	...	...	...	...	5,247	155	4	...	
Do. do. Bhadgaon ...	...	...	2,897	2,595	302	171	...	...	...	...	4,599	123	...	...	
Do. do. Amalner ...	...	...	2,414	1,980	434	276	...	...	...	...	3,505	113	1	...	
Do. do. Erandol ...	...	...	2,704	2,399	305	285	...	...	...	...	3,904	124	...	...	
Do. do. Shirpur ...	...	...	2,966	2,513	453	501	...	...	...	...	4,188	76	...	...	
Do. do. Nandurbár ...	...	...	2,483	2,276	207	241	...	...	...	...	2,876	70	...	...	
Total ..	54	76	27,210	23,224	3,986	3,244	521	381	140	248	38,290	1,100	12	7	
Ahmednagar.															
District and Sessions Court	33	51	7	3	4	2	506	359	207	461	1	102	...	33	
Court of the First Class Subordinate Judge, Ahmednagar, with A. P. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	111	111	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Do. do. Ahmednagar.	...	...	1,846	1,504	342	328	...	...	...	...	3,062	144	13	.	
Court of the Second Class Subordinate Judge Sangamner...	...	...	715	584	131	189	...	...	...	...	1,473	64	3	...	
Do. do. Akola ...	...	...	251	224	27	50	...	...	...	...	354	19	...	...	
Do. do. Nevása ...	...	...	475	377	98	104	...	...	...	...	897	40	...	...	
Do. do. Shevgaon ...	...	...	441	372	69	95	...	...	...	...	627	35	...	...	
Do. do. Kada ...	...	...	303	242	151	19	...	...	...	...	367	16	...	...	
Do. do. Karjat ...	...	...	402	210	192	50	...	...	...	...	290	10	...	...	
Do. do. Rahuri ...	...	...	523	322	201	219	...	...	...	...	840	20	85	...	
Do. do. Kopargaon ..	...	...	681	439	245	240	...	...	...	...	1,076	44	80	...	
Do. do. Párner ...	...	...	448	310	138	104	...	...	...	...	475	27	...	...	
Do. do. Shrigonda ..	...	...	292	221	71	81	...	...	...	...	368	21	1	...	
Cantonment Magistrate's Court	...	...	113	111	2	11	...	...	...	...	68	...	...	...	
Jahágirdár's Court, Akolner	...	...	31	27	4	4	...	...	...	...	74	2	...	...	
Do. Miri	...	...	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	
Tot l ...	33	51	6,024	4,947	1,677	1,505	677	470	207	461	10,182	544	182	33	
Sátára.															
District and Sessions Court	38	52	30	21	9	23	502	125	377	501	13	155	1	86	
Court of the Assistant Judge	13	...	5	5	...	...	71	71	...	...	...	12	...	...	
Court of the First Class Subordinate Judge, Sátára, with A. P.	...	...	673	363	310	321	132	132	...	...	1,002	50	58	...	
Court of the Joint First Class Subordinate Judge, Sátára, with A. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	126	126	...	...	...	2	...	...	
Court of the Second Class Subordinate Judge, Sátára.	...	...	307	307	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	...	...	
Do. do. Wái ...	...	...	423	305	118	138	.	...	...	...	732	22	1	...	
Do. do. Karád ..	...	...	726	446	280	275	...	...	...	...	987	99	23	...	
Do. do. Rahimatpur.	...	...	469	318	151	160	...	...	...	...	700	28	23	...	
Do. do. Vita ...	...	..	285	123	162	131	...	...	...	...	154	8	36	...	
Do. do. Islámpur ...	...	...	702	316	386	320	...	...	...	...	979	55	144	...	
Do. Joint do. do. .	...	...	48	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	2	...	..	
Court of the 2nd Class Subordinate Judge, Tásgaon ...	...	...	467	311	156	183	...	...	...	...	459	34	22	..	
Do. do. Dahivadi ...	...	...	190	108	82	50	...	...	..	...	76	2	14	...	
Do. do. Khatáv ...	...	...	224	110	114	89	...	...	...	...	223	15	30	...	
Do. do. Pátan... ...	...	...	295	189	106	112	...	...	...	...	245	8	1	...	
Do. Joint do. do. ..	...	...	49	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	...	...	...	
Do. do. Medha ...	...	...	207	165	42	37	...	...	...	...	181	7	..	...	
Total ...	51	52	5,100	3,184	1,916	1,839	891	454	377	501	5,366	528	351	86	
Násik.															
District and Sessions Court	40	60	8	5	3	2	197	137	60	147	4	92	...	...	
Court of the First Class Subordinate Judge, Násik, with A. P.	...	...	3,059	2,654	405	406	136	133	...	...	4,872	192	4	...	
Court of the Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge, Násik	...	...	280	280	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Court of the Second Class Subordinate Judge, Satána ...	...	...	1,594	1,433	161	190	...	...	...	...	2,162	74	2	..	
Do. do. Pimpalgaon.	...	...	2,604	2,146	458	321	...	...	...	...	2,785	113	5	...	
Do. do. Yeola ...	...	...	2,303	1,982	321	416	...	...	...	...	2,531	144	8	...	
Do. do. Málegaon ...	...	...	1,943	1,763	180	201	..	...	...	...	2,063	82	...	...	
Do. do. Sinnar ...	...	...	1,679	1,445	234	166	...	...	...	...	1,794	124	1	...	
Total ...	40	60	13,470	11,708	1,762	1,701	333	273	60	147	16,801	821	20	...	
Thána.															
District and Sessions Court	12	43	5	1	4	4	274	118	156	269	8	63	3	5	
Assistant Judge's Court	27	...	1	1	...	1	78	68	10	39	26	23	...	9	
Court of the First Class Special Subordinate Judge, with A. P., at Thána	...	...	...	...	—	...	93	55	38	...	...	...	...	29	
Court of the First Class Subordinate Judge, Thána	...	...	1,798	1,547	251	347	...	...	...	...	1,908	79	8	...	
Court of the Second Class Subordinate Judge, Kalyán ...	...	...	1,356	1,068	288	218	...	...	...	...	1,487	65	3	...	
Do. do. Bhiwndi ...	...	...	1,243	912	331	172	...	...	...	...	1,653	67	...	...	
Do. do. Murbád ...	...	...	779	630	149	125	...	...	...	...	1,231	51	...	...	
Do. do. Bassein ..	...	...	1,073	832	241	213	...	...	...	...	1,218	84	16	...	
Do. do. Dáhánu ...	...	...	858	667	191	117	...	...	...	...	909	51	1	...	
Do. do. Panvel ...	...	...	1,961	1,628	333	381	...	...	...	...	2,286	115	4	...	

Names of Courts.	Criminal Work.		Civil Work.												Remarks
			Original.				Appeals								
	Cases disposed of by the Sessions Court.	Appeals disposed of by the Sessions Court	Total number of suits before the Court.	Disposed of.	Pending at the end of the year under report	Pending at the end of the preceding year	Total number of appeals before the Court.	Disposed of	Pending at the end of the year under report	Pending at the end of the preceding year.	Execution Proceedings disposed of.	Order made after investigation, Column 43 of the Monthly Civil Returns	Number of Original Suits pending more than a year at the end of the year under report.	Number of Appeals pending more than a year at the end of the year under report.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Kolába.															
District and Sessions Court ...	10	21	2	2		2	162	81	81	48	..	10	.	1	
Court of the Joint Sessions Judge ..	8														
Assistant Judge's Court	11	.				.	99	80	19	57	..	5	.	7	
Court of the First Class Special Subordinate Judge, with A P at Thána	..	.				.	55	26	29	.	..	..	.	19	
Do. Second Class Subordinate Judge Alibág			965	743	222	112		.	.		1,060	54	4	..	
Do do. Pen			1 900	905	395	273	.	.	..	..	1,480	120	42		
Do. do Mahád	.		2,320	1,628	692	458	.	.	.	..	2,444	160	9	..	
Total	68	63	13,655	10,504	3,091	2,123	756	423	333	413	15,076	9 3	90	70	
Surat															
District and Sessions Court	0	32	22	13	9	19	222	85	137	104	7	122	4	28	
Small Cause Court, Surat .	..		3,131	2,738	393	411		.	..		2,178	16	..	.	
Court of the First Class Subordinate Judge, Surat		..	480	303	198	198					406	78	40		
Do Second do.	..	..	1 314	1 151	163	199		.	.	.	1 513	26	1	..	
Do. do. Bulsár .	.	.	2,396	2,056	340	251	..	.			2 986	59			
Do. do do. Olpád .	..	..	822	724	98	44	.	..			1,038	47	1	.	
Total .	0	32	8,174	6,985	1,189	1,092	222	85	137	104	7,527	378	55	28	
Broach.															
Court of the Assistant Judge, F. P and Joint Sessions Judge . . .	36	24	61	30	31	14	305	49	256	227	63	62	10	182	
Small Cause Court	..	..	1,001	934	157	143	..		..	..	1,171	10			
Court of the Second Class Subordinate Judge Broach .		..	1,063	940	123	137		..	.		2,362	55	..	..	
Do do. Ankleshvar	..	..	1 439	1,334	105	121	.		..		3,220	50	..	..	
Do. do Jambusar			1,366	1,290	76	141			.	..	3,164	105	.	.	
Do. do Vágra .		..	901	785	119	52			..	..	2,108	67	1	.	
Total ..	36	24	5,024	5,311	611	608	305	49	256	227	12,088	349	11	182	
Ahmedabad.															
District and Sessions Court .	61	166	41	5	20	11	464	127	337	196	13	154	6	9	
Court of the Joint Judge and Joint Sessions Judge . .	51	11	..	10	.	.	72	72	..	.	.	28	3	3	
Court of the Assistant Judge and Joint Sessions Judge .	7		..		.	.	10	10		..			..		
Small Cause Court, Ahmedabad	..		4,705	4 086	619	664	..	..	..	..	6 383		..	..	
Court of the First Class Subordinate Judge, Ahmedabad, with A P.	..	..	1,051	1,133	219	22.	..		..		2,068	.	.	..	
Do. Nadiád		.	..	.		.	73	73		..	..	..	.	..	
Do. First Class Subordinate Judge, Ahmedabad	..	.	989	746	243	155	..			..	2,357	334	1	..	
Do Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge Ahmedabad		..	660	660				..	..	..	..	7	..		
Do. Second Class Subordinate Judge, Dholka	..		2,127	1,807	230	196			.	..	3,369	93	..	..	
Do. do. Dhandhuka and Gogo .			1,028	1 797	131	141	..		..	.	2 663	101	.		
Do. do. Viramgám	.	..	1 673	1,539	134	130	..	..		.	1 695	115	.	..	
Do. do. Kaira .	..	..	3 468	3,270	198	298		..			7 232	61	.	..	
Do. do. Umreth ..		..	1,791	1,593	198	150		..	.	..	2,784	50	8	..	
Do. do. Borsad .	..	.	2,253	2,050	203	214	..		..	..	2,524	50	.	..	
Do. do. Nadiád .	.		1,132	949	183	127	..	..	..		1,308	36	3	.	
Do. do Kapadvanj		..	1 194	1,077	117	172	.	..	..	..	1,076	27	1		
Do do Godhra .			1,133	1,039	94	93		.		.	1,187	74			
Do. do Dohád ..	..	..	1,226	1,113	113	81	.	..	..	..	1,535	50	1	.	
Do. Cantonment Magistrate, Ahmedabad	.		95	94	1	3	..		.	.	98	..	..		
Total .	119	177	26,064	23,367	2,707	2,858	619	282	337	196	36,892	1,237	23	12	
Court of Small Causes, Bombay .. .	..	.	34,094	31,560	3,134	3,188	..	..		..	19,586	..	22	..	
Court of the Political Agent, Kolhápur and Southern Maráthá Country	..		..	.	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Grand Total ..	770	907	186,222	156,134	30,088	27,696	8,266	4,511	3,755	4,061	3,01,994	9,890	1,227	829	

Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature, Appellate Side,
Bombay, 25th September 1893.

RANCHODLAL K. DESAI,
Assistant Registrar.

BOMBAY PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.